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VOL. XI NO. 59— BOMBAY MONDAY MARCH 10 1924 TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

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Date	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Mar.	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN@	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,039
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
2 st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x ..	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,947
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTAN	20,847

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
21st March	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,905
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
27th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
11th July	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,,	MODASA	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th Mar.	DOGRA*	5,138
15th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715
18th ,,	SOUDAN†	6,696
30th ,,	ALIPORE*	5,273
5th May	SICILIA†	6,813
26th ,,	SOUDAN†	6,696
7th July	SICILIA†	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN†	6,696

†Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
10th March ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 10-30 a.m.
12th ,, ..	BANDRA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
14th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via K'chi
15th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
19th ,, ..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa

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Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Hakodate Maru	S. Takahashi	5303	26thFeb.	11th Mar.
Bengal Maru	Z. Hirai	5396	5th Mar.	16th ,,
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6989	26th ,,	9th April
Penang Maru	C. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th ,,
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	8th ,,	22nd ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

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	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	108	100	90
Hongkong	480	270	203	183	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	100	125
Kobe	613	380	235	190	152

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1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

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RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

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Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Moultan
Bassein	Mussorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Bernampore	Moradabad
Bezwada	Murree
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nainital
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Narayangange
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Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nagapatam
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nellore
Calicut	Nowshera
Cawnpore	Ootacamund
Chittagong	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
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Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
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Reserve Fund	21,50,000

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 17th March, 1924, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting that Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Major C. Fernandes, Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas retire from office as members of the Standing Committee on the 1st April, 1924; and (b) Election of six members of the Standing Committee.

2. (a) Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Intimating that the term of office of Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, O.B.E., M.L.C., as one of the Trustees on the Board will expire on 1st April, 1924; and (b) Election of a Trustee.

3. (a) Appointment of Municipal Auditors for the year 1924-25; and (b) Notices of motions from Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Dr. Accacio G. Viegas and from Mr. K. F. Nariman, seconded by Dr. Jethalal V. Vora—For appointing Mr. Bhukhandas B. Desai and Khan Saheb H. S. Katrak to be Municipal Auditors for the year 1924-25.

4. Letter from Mr. M. J. Master—Regarding the nuisance caused by beggars gathering near Parsi Fire Temples on festival days.

5. Letter from Mr. K. S. Sanghani—Making certain allegations against the Municipal Secretary and the President in connection with the manner in which certain letters of his were placed before the Corporation.

6. Letter from Mr. Thomas S. D'Souza and others—Protesting against the proposed erection of a public urinal on the site of the reclaimed Nawab Tank at Mazagon.

7. Letter from Mr. Khimchand Harakhchand—Offering certain suggestions regarding the watering of roads in the city.

8. (a) Letter from Mr. R. G. Dalvi—Regarding a music instructress employed by the Schools Committee and (b) Letters from Mr. Varjivandas Tapidas Mehta on the same subject.

9. Letter from Mr. Umraokhan Nabibuxkhan and others—Protesting against the proposed erection of lavatories in Chimna Butcher Street.

10. Letter from the Chairman of a public meeting held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha—Forwarding copy of a resolution passed at the meeting for giving encouragement to Indian artists.

11. Letter from Mr. Pandharinath [illegible] krishna and others—Protesting ag[illegible] proposed starting of a factory for m[illegible] minium vessels in Duker Lane, C[illegible]

12. Letters from Messrs. Lo[illegible] Co.—Regarding Telephone se[illegible]

13. Letter from Mr. H[illegible] —Objecting to the pro[illegible] theatre in a premises [illegible]

14. Letter from [illegible] pressed India As[illegible] cial help towa[illegible] by the Associa[illegible]

15. Lette[illegible] Working Men'[illegible] League, Bombay[illegible] of Ward Comm[illegible] Institutions and[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]end Father B. [illegible] the Corporation's opinion on [illegible] suggestions contained in a pamphlet on University Reform in Bombay.

17. Letter from Mr. Fazle Hussein Gulam Murtuza—Regarding the nuisance and annoyance caused by certain cycle dealers in a lane near Dhabu Street.

18. Letter from Mr. K. K. Santoke, Vakil, High Court—Regarding the claim of his clients to a handa and some money contained therein found in the course of the excavation of their property at Lady Jamsetji Road.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

19. Recommending an advance of Rs. 5,718 to Mr. E. T. Annett, Senior Assistant Engineer, Roads, for the purchase of a new motor car for use in connection with his official duties.

20. (a) Recommending sanction to the signing of cheques for certain expenditure to be treated as advances to be subsequently adjusted against Budget grants or cash recoveries and (b) Letter from the Municipal Auditors—Suggesting the preparation of a Budget Estimate for all suspense heads of accounts.

21. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,489-1-0 to meet the payment of rent in respect of a plot of land at Colaba leased from Government for a night soil depot, etc.

22. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the condition of roads at Love Lane, Mazagon, the Manager, Ripon Aerated Water Works, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

23. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding insufficient supply of water at premises No. 43, Tarabag, Love Lane, Mr. Narotamdas M. Mistry and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

24. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding insufficient supply of water at Mohamadali House, Princess Street, Mr. Dadabhoy Bezonji Palkhiwala be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

25. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding insufficient supply of water at Hararwala Building No. 2, Lohar Chawl, Mr. Sakalchand Mulchand and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

26. Recommending that in reply to their communications, regarding the horse stables at Love Lane, Mazagon, the Vice-President and the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association, Mr. Jeevan Karimad and others, Hack Victoria Owners and Drivers, and the Estate Manager of the Mortgagee in possession of the Estate of Mr. Ali Mahomed Salemahomed, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

27. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding the municipal requisition for the removal of their huts at Parel Tank Road, Mr. Ganoo Ramji Gurav and others, Mr. Krishnaji Chandji Rane and others and Mr. Gopal Narayen Kadam and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

28. Forwarding for information their Sub-Committee's report regarding certain questions raised in connection with the enhanced cost of the work of filling in the southern portion of the Storm-water Reservoir.

29. Recommending sanction to the schedule of salaries of the clerical and other staff of the Municipality in respect of posts the total emoluments of each of which exceed Rs. 200 per mensem, being varied with effect from 1st April, 1924.

30. Forwarding a letter from the Commissioner showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.

31. Sanctioning, subject to the further sanction of the Corporation, to the Schedule of the Audit and Accounts Establishment being varied so as to admit of the appointment of an additional Deputy Accountant being created.

32. Requesting the Corporation to state whether it is their intention to give a contribution of Rs. 3,690 to the Depressed Classes Mission Society in addition to the grant-in-aid which is being paid to them by the Schools Committee.

33. Forwarding a letter from the Municipal Auditors, regarding the shortage of loan funds and the Commissioner's report thereon.

34. Recommending that a letter from Mr. G. V. Sheth, regarding the condition of Building No. 96, Bazar Gate Street, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

35. Recommending that a letter from Shree Maharaja Watch Company, regarding the choking of a drain near their shop at Thakordwar Road be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

36. Forwarding copy of the Commissioner's letter reporting that the book value, viz., Rs. 10, of certain unserviceable articles of stores has been written off by debit to Stock Adjustment Account.

37. Recommending sanction to the rent of Rs. 88 per mensem being paid to the City Improvement Trust with effect from the 10th March, 1921, for the portion of Worli Hill used for municipal purposes, etc.

38. Recommending a grant of Rs. 27,500 to meet the cost of certain law suits mentioned in the Commissioner's letter.

39. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Sakarlal Jibhai and others regarding the condition of premises Nos. 256-262, Vadgadi, Mandvi, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

40. Recommending that a letter from Messrs. Muncher-shaw B. Chothia and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Ebrahim Cassum regarding non-publication of the Award in the case of the acquisition of their client's premises in Lower Mahim, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

41. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Moreshwar Narayan Abh[illegible]kar and others, objecting to the appointing [illegible]f Mahars to look after cremation at the [illegible] Road Hindu Cemetery, be forwarded [illegible] Commissioner for disposal.

42. Recommending t[illegible]y to their letter on behalf of th[illegible] he Alliance Store and Trading C[illegible]ding the supply of certain Cas[illegible] collars to the Municipality, [illegible] Goregaokar and Co., Solicit[illegible] at the Corporation see no [illegible] in the matter.

43. Recommendi[illegible] to meet the cost of [illegible] Municipal Kutchra w[illegible]

44. Recommen[illegible],000 to meet the paym[illegible]'s contribution towa[illegible] new Rescue Home pro[illegible] at Matunga by the S[illegible]

45. [illegible] of Rs. 7,200 to mee[illegible] poration's monthly[illegible] the Peoples' Free [illegible] 1924-1925.

[illegible] a letter from Mr. [illegible] ing the leaky condition [illegible] room in a house at Maza[illegible] to the Commissioner for [illegible]

[illegible] nding that a letter from Mr. [illegible] Agashivala, regarding the con[illegible] premises No. 6, Malharrao Wadi, be [illegible] to the Commissioner for necessary [illegible]

[illegible] Recommending that a letter from Mr. Purshottam Harischandra Pathare and others, regarding the water supply to the residents of Banganga, Walkeshwar, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

49. Recommending that a letter from Messrs. Chitnis, Kanga and Mazagonwalla, Solicitors, on behalf of their client, Bai Dhunbai, widow of Mr. Pestonji Chinoy, regarding the non-payment of compensation money in the case of the acquisition of their client's premises Nos. 35-35AA, Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

50. Recommending that a letter from Messrs. Shankarprasad Trikamrai Chhaya and N. Bohra, regarding the nuisance caused by hawkers sitting on the foot-paths near Panalal Buildings, Grant Road, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

51—52. Statements of Budget transfers in respect of (51) amounts not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (52) amounts exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

53. Schools Committee's Letter—Requesting that sufficient funds may be placed in the hands of the Committee for the establishment and maintenance of 6 Free Reading Rooms and Libraries in certain Centres of the City and a Free Reading Room and Library for Ladies only in Girgaum.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

54. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.

55. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

56. Forwarding a statement regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

57. Requesting sanction to the maximum quantity of water to be supplied to the establishment and labourers employed at Ghatkoper Salt Works, being increased from 1,000 gallons per day to 1,600 gallons per day.

58. Requesting approval to a supply of water, from the connection supplying the Mental Hospital near Thana, not exceeding 15,000 gallons per day at the rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons being allowed to the Collector of Thana for the new Government bungalows under construction at Kopri, near Thana.

59. Forwarding for consideration a letter from the Tramways Company, regarding certain extensions on their lines together with a schedule of fares.

60. Requesting sanction to Dr. D. A. Turkhud being paid a monthly pension to the extent of Rs. 145-14-0 or thereabouts from Municipal sources, to the waivure of the recovery from him of Pension Fund contributions amounting to Rs. 858-14-0 and also to the condonation of the break in his Municipal service for one month and six days from 8th November, 1904, to 13th December, 1904.

61. Requesting approval to the plan and estimate amounting to Rs. 76,610 of the work of diverting the Powai-Thana Road in connection with the scheme for the supply of water to Salsette from Powai-Lake.

62. Requesting approval to the estimates of the costs of the works of (1) diverting water mains, (2) constructing low level roads, (3) paving footpaths and (4) providing sufficient lighting, in connection with the construction of DeLisle Road Overbridge.

63. Reporting on the question of the provision of a free dispensary for the use of members of the Depressed Classes residing in the Improvement Trust chawls at Love Lane, Byculla.

64. Requesting sanction to his accepting the amount of Rs. 17,000 as a lump sum inclusive of 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition and all other interests in connection with a property in Parsi Panchayat Lane proposed to be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

65. Requesting orders on certain questions in connection with the Ten Lakhs Programme of Building grants for Primary Schools.

66. Reporting on the question of the inadequate lighting arrangements of Argyle and other roads.

67. Requesting approval to an estimate amounting to Rs. 10,000 for the work of filling in a portion of the low-lying ground at the Haines Road Hindu Cemetery.

68. Regarding the provision of recreation grounds in the Improvement Trust's Memonwada Scheme.

69. Regarding the payment of a sum of money annually to Bhiwa Sakharam, late grave digger at the Tank Bunder Cemetery.

70. Requesting that Jackeria Bunder may be determined to be an area in which private markets may be permitted.

71. (a) Requesting the Corporation to elect 5 members on the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga. (b) Notice of motion from Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Mahmedbhoy Currimbhoy—For appointing Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, O.B.E., Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh to be members of the Board.

72. Forwarding a report regarding the application of the Rent Act to buildings in which schools are housed.

73. Regarding the work of connecting the drain in a compound of the Turner Sanitorium at Bhoiwada to the Municipal Sewer on Bhoiwada Road.

74. Forwarding a summary of the correspondence between Government and his office with respect to Development Loans.

75. Requesting approval to the estimate amounting to Rs. 8,595 for the work of laying water mains in the roads to be constructed by the City Improvement Trust in Scheme No. 50, Mazagon Street Scheme.

76. Requesting sanction to Mr. H. G. Nicker, Head Foreman, Municipal Workshops being appointed Superintendent of Workshops and being placed at Rs. 600 stage in the grade of Rs. 500—25—700 from the 1st April, 1924.

77. Requesting approval to (1) Victoria Road from Victoria Gardens Road to Mount Road and (2) Mount Road from Love Lane to Victoria Road being substituted for (1) Grant Road from Victoria Gardens Road to Falkland Road and (2) Clare Road from the Parsi Statue to Sankli Street as roads for construction with 3in. sheet asphalt on 6in. cement concrete.

78. Requesting sanction to a gratuity not exceeding Rs. 108 being paid to Ambaji Narayen, late laskar in the Road Branch.

79. Requesting sanction to a plot of Municipal land at Golanji Hill, being sold to the Trustees of the Chandikadevi Temple.

80. Reporting on the question of planting road-side trees in Princess Street.

81. Regarding the question of discontinuing the firing of time-guns in Bombay.

82. Further consideration of the Water Supply Bye-laws.

83. Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1922-23 together with the Review thereof by the Standing Committee.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

84. Forwarding the half-yearly returns of the patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries in the City of Bombay.

85. Regarding the appointment of Mr. D. Healy to be a member of the Corporation and of the Standing Committee.

86. Intimating that Government propose to appoint Mr. R. P. Masani, Deputy Municipal Commissioner, on a Committee to consider the question of the form of Local Self-Government in Salsette.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST LETTERS—

87. Forwarding a copy of the Abstract of the Trust's accounts with the Auditors' report thereon for the year 1922-23.

88. Forwarding the Administration Report of the Trust for the year ending 31st March, 1923.

89. Letter from Mrs. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of her husband.

90. Letter from Mr. V. A. Desai—Applying on behalf of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu for leave of absence from the Corporation meetings.

91. Municipal Secretary's memorandum—Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

92. From Mr. R. S. Neckaljay—For requesting the Commissioner to take steps to prohibit restaurant keepers from serving tea to halalkhores in tin-pots instead of in cups.

93. From Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey—For inviting the attention of the Commissioner to the gambling going on at Bhatia Baug.

94. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report as to the measures adopted by the Commissioner to keep the roads of the City in good condition during the ensuing rainy season.

95. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For obtaining a report as to why the work of the Delisle Road Overbridge is not expedited.

96. From Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, seconded by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For requesting Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to remove the bar disqualifying licensed surveyors from becoming Municipal Councillors.

97. From Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, seconded by Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For appointing Mr. Meyer Nissim to be a member of Dust-Nuisance Committee.

98. From Mr. Meyer Nissim—For appointing Mr. R. H. A. Delves to be a member of the Committee regarding the transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Municipality.

99. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether any measure can be adopted to render the well-tarred and asphalted roads less slippery for horses than at present.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

100. Regarding an enquiry into the acquisition of certain plots in Pitha Street, Fort.

101. Regarding conditions and rates in connection with the supply of electrical energy.

102. Regarding a Bill to revise the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874.

103. Regarding the construction of foot bridges spanning the Queen's Road and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Lines at certain places.

104. Regarding reasons which have induced the Corporation to put forward the proposal that the power of appointing the Municipal Commissioner should be vested in the Corporation.

105. Regarding (a) interpretation of Section 36 (p) of the Municipal Act as to whether Councillors can take part in discussion or vote on certain questions; (b) Proposal to amend Section 36 (p) of the Municipal Act.

106. Regarding the desirability of giving previous notice for applications for giving priority to items on the Corporation Agenda and for considering items as urgent business.

107. Regarding a proposal to amend the Municipal Act, so as to empower the Corporation to make procedure rules fixing a definite majority for the carrying of propositions in place of a bare majority.

108. Regarding tenders for the supply, erection, etc., of a suitable refuse destructor at Bapty Road.

109. Regarding the question of representing to the City Improvement Trust that no raised tram-tracks be constructed in any of their Schemes in future.

110. Regarding the terms and conditions for the transfer of a portion of the Municipal Kutchra Railway siding between Kurla and Deonar to the Development Department.

111. Regarding the arrangement of the entrance gates at the Sir Perozeshah Mehta Garden.

112. Regarding a suggestion for the removal of the wooden stand placed opposite the Victoria Terminus for the use of Tramway passengers.

113. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee's Meetings.

By order of the President,

A. A. MOULVI,

Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,

Bombay, 8th March 1924.

NOTICE.

MOLVI ABDULLA AHMED, J. P. Protector of Pilgrims, Bombay, died in Bombay on the 13th February last. If the deceased had during his life time deposited for safe custody any moneys with any body, he is requested to communicate at once with [illegible] City Police Inspector, Old [illegible] Karimkhan Masjid, [redacted] Bazar, Hyderabad Deccan.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2546 of 1920.

MANEKCHAND JUXIBHAI ...... Plaintiff

v/s.

(1) CHUNILAL LOWJI and others .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 4th day of September, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 7th day of April 1924 at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the Mody Khana Street, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-two and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 740-749, New Nos. 3959-5560, Old Survey Nos. 1098-1099, and New Survey Number 8543 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1068 of the Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1962-1963 and Street Nos. 70-72-74-133 to 139 and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded, on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahim Abdool Cayum, on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage and the house of Moosa Moola, on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street and on or towards the East by Mody Bay Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for the 2nd Defendant abovenamed at No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1924.

H. H. WADIA,

Commissioner.

C19099

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 5216 OF 1923.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 22nd day of December, 1923.

Summons to answer plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

DEVRAM AKHAI & Co., a firm, carrying on business as Piecegoods Merchants, at Mangaldas Market, outside the Fort of Bombay. .... Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) LALJI LOWJI PANDHI, of Bombay, Bohana Hindu Inhabitant, till recently residing at How Hannuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, but whose present whereabouts are not known, (2) JIVABHAI MADHOWJI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Merchant, residing at Old Hannuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, (3) GOVINDJI RUTTONSEE MOOLJEE, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Share Broker, carrying on business at Apollo Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, (4) THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., a Joint Stock Company, registered in Bombay having its registered office and carrying on business inter alia at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay. .... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray that an account may be taken of the amount misappropriated by the 1st defendant out of moneys belonging to the plaintiffs and the said amount ascertained and declared that the first defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the amount so declared together with interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent. per annum for a declaration that the plaintiffs are entitled to the jewellery gold and silver ornaments and silver vessels in the hands of the second defendant and to the shares securities and moneys in the hands of the 3rd and 4th defendants subject to any lien of the 4th defendant over the securities shares and moneys in their hands, that the alternative it may be decreed that the plaintiffs have a charge upon the shares securities jewellery gold and silver ornaments and silver vessels and moneys in respect of their claim against the 1st defendant for a decree against the 1st defendant for Rs. 2,340 mentioned in para 4 of the plaint with interest at 9 per cent per annum from 15th November, 1923, till judgment for receiver and injunction against the 2nd, 3rd and 4th defendants from parting with or disposing off the shares securities jewellery ornaments and moneys in their respective possession and for costs.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 8th day of April 1924 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 14th day of January, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The [illegible] day of January, 1924.

Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co.,

C19148 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT The BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY LTD., have contracted to sell to our client MEGHJI MATHURADAS, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort, at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Inam land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the East side of Government Gate Road, Parel, in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,348 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North partly by the property belonging to Tribhuvandas Varjiwandas and Manoredas Tribhuvandas and partly by the property of Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, on or towards the South partly by the property formerly belonging to Homi Nasarwanji Wadia and now belonging to Kharsedji Limji, partly by the property of the said Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia and partly by the property of Shapurji Dossabhai Bilimoria, on or towards the East by the property of the Trustees of the Will of Ardeshir Hormasji deceased and on or towards the West by the Government Gate Road and which said premises form a portion of the premises bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1/2494 and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 1052 (1) (3) and Street Nos. 12 and 12B.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1924.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,

19161 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATUREE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1855 OF 1921.

GAJANAN BHIMRAO .... Plaintiff.

Vs.

RAMDAS CRISHNA. .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 1st day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 7th day of April, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, admeasuring about 4 acres and 20 gunthas being Survey No. 29, Sub-share or pot No. 5, assessed at Rs. 1-11-0 and bounded, on or towards the East by Survey Nos. 29A and 28, on or towards the South by Survey No. 29A and Sub-share No. 6 of Survey No. 29, on or towards the West by Survey No. 30 and Sub-share No. 3 of Survey No. 29 and on or towards the North by Sub-share No. 4 of Survey No. 29 and all which land is situate in the village of Bopodi in the Sub-registration District of Haveli in the District of Poona. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,

C19087 Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3230 OF 1922.

JAMNADAS MANGALDAS .... Plaintiff.

Versus

ABDUL GAFOOR SHAIK BULAND and others. .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixth day of August, 1923, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 7th day of April, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.).

LOT NO. I.

1. Property situate at Panchapakdle in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette Taluka Salsette District and Registration District Thana.

City No.	Tika No.	Entry No.	Sur. No.	Pot. No.	Falni No.	Hissa No.	Acreage A. G.	Assmt Rs. a. p.
198	8	56	17	1,3,4&5	0		0 1 18¼	7 0 0
215	,,	58	18	1	,,		Kharaba 9¾	4 15 0
							out of 1 0 31¼	
							Kharaba 2	
,,	,,	59	,, out of 2		0		0 0 4½	0 12 0
,,	,,	63	,,	,,	2		Kharaba 3¼	0 0 0
,,	,,	58	,,	1	0		1 0 30	4 14 6
							Kharaba 2	
215	8	61	18	2	0		4½	0 12 0
							3 25¼	18 5 6

LOT NO. II.

2. Property situate at Muji Wade Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot. No.	Falni No.	Acreage Acre	Acreage Gunthas	Assmt. Rs. a. p.
1428	325	1	0 Kharaba	2	23	4 0 0
			0		24	
1429	326	1 to 4	Kharaba	18	25	28 0 0
			0		10	
				22	2	32 0 0

Together with a house as described below in the land survey No. 326 Pot No. 1 to 4.

One house facing the East tiled having four sided roof having chunam walls together with the structure and ground below and measuring East to West 62 feet in length and North to South 42 feet in breadth and bounded as follows:—On the East, West, North and South on all sides by the land Survey No. 326 Pot Nos. 1 to 4 together with the structures and building the articles and materials inside the house and together with the well in the back portion of the house.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. AMARCHAND and MANGALDAS, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Shilotri Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,

C19145 Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai KHATOOBAI, widow of Haji Hassam Dada and Mr. RAHIMTULLA DADA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client Mr. RUSTOMJI JAMSETJI PATELL.

All persons having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in Great Western Buildings, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 215, New No. 1660, Old Survey No. 7 and New Survey No. 3/8283 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 114, Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 2442 and 2443 and Street Nos. 1 and 2 and all which premises are situate at and on the southern side of Dhobi Talao 2nd Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Dr. Eruchshaw Jamsetjee Hakim, on or towards the West by the property of Nasarwanjee Jamshedjee Cooper, on or towards the North by Dhobi Talao 2nd Lane and on or towards the South by the first Dhobi Talao Lane.

Dated the 8th day of March, 1924.

F. P. PAVRI,

C19158 Purchaser's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4142 of 1922.

NARAYAN MAHADEV NAKHWA ... Plaintiff

vs.

MOTHABHAI PANDURANG and Others .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of April, 1923, the right, title and interest of the Defendants in the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 24th day of March, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mahadev Shanker Sett Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 261 square yards or thereabouts and registered under New Survey No. 4/8100 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 3538 (1), 3538 (2), Street Nos. 37, 39, 1, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Mahadev Shanker Sett Lane, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the North by the property of Balaram Ganpatrao Chapwalla and on or towards the South by the Dady Suntok Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named at No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,

Commissioner.

C18875

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL .... Plaintiff.

vs.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL & Ors. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order, dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction AT THE PREMISES under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on Monday, the 17th day of March, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standing Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land formerly, consisting of three-pieces of Government land, but now forming one piece of land partly of Sanadi Tenure and partly land newly assessed with the messuage tenement or chawl or range of buildings standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the East side of Duncan Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 144, 144, 2906, 2639, 2906, 2639, New Nos. 9881, 9651, A/9881, A/9651, 16702, A/16702, Old Survey Nos. 2846, 2757, 2846, 2757, 2756, 2756, and New Survey Nos. 1/4145, 2/4145, 3/4145 and 4/4145 and Cadastral Survey No. 1404, Byculla Division, containing by admeasurement 1364 square yards bearing Municipal E Ward Nos. 499, 500, 501, Street Nos. 517 at 529 and at 6 and 531-543 upper Duncan Road and bounded on the North by Duncan Road Cross Lane, South formerly by the property of Memon Peer Mahomed Hamad and now of Meghji Mulji, East by a Public Sweeper's passage and West by Duncan Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications should be made at the Office of the Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14 K, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,

Commissioner.

C18955

Pranayam Simplified

Pranayama or Deep Breathing made easy and interesting by the world famous Health giving apparatus "Hydro" Lung Developer and Tester. A few minutes' use for a few days only will set right Respiratory diseases, Digestive and Nervous Disorders and will restore Health, Strength and Vitality. High testimonials from eminent Medical Authorities both in India and abroad. A sure remedy for over-fat and thin people. Particulars free from the Sole Agents.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

POONA CITY.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "applied Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—GUJARATI COMPOSITORS. Apply to THE MANAGER, Job Department "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—LINO OPERATORS. Apply MANAGER, The "Voice of India", Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
A M19160

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WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Gujrathi, accounts, English and Typewriting. Apply personally, C. N. GAJJAR & CO., near Mangaldas Wadi, Lamington Road, Bombay.
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THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO., LTD.—Head Office—12, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA—WANTED CHIEF AGENTS for the Central Provinces and Berar. Applications invited from respectable firms or individuals. Liberal terms for those who can organise well and place good Life Insurance Business. Office allowance and other facilities given Apply with references to SECRETARY, THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO. LTD., 12, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

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A 19152

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TO LET—On Ballard Estate, Wittet Road in AHMEDABAD and SHAHIBAG HOUSES, OFFICES and RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS with suitable partitions. Apply to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 65 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R9876

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TO LET—Second floor in Nanabhai Lane, behind the West End Watch Co. Apply within, or Messrs. JAMNADAS PRABHUDAS & CO., 77, Girgaum Back Road.
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"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

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The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Lakmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
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M. M.

C. P. CEMENT.

卐

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is equal to the Best English Cements.

This Cement is at present being used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for King George's Docks.

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Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.,
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Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

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HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM R. 550.

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"THE STORY OF COCOGEM."
Vol. 1 "Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."
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Tatapuram P.O., COCHIN STATE.
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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publicion in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photogphs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

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Sunday Chronicle.
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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N R9979

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Manufactured from decorticated seed, odourless and tasteless. No eructation, No hiccup, no griping, no nausea. Price As. 5 for 2½ oz. bottle and Re. 1 for 16 oz. bottle. Sold by all well-known Chemists, etc., V.P.P. sent.

Write PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO., near Parsi Statue, Byculla, Bombay.
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MOTOR VEHICLES, TYRES AND TUBES.

ALSO

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WITH A VIEW to clearing stocks the prices of the above have now been substantially reduced.

Inspection invited.

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ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever

EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.

"Neocuro"

is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
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WANTED—AMBITIOUS PERSONS to earn from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per day, by our marvellous advice. No canvassing. Send 2 annas. Box No. 100 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
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IMPORTANT TO STUDENTS—Revision classes for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination of 1924 will commence at the Institute of Commerce from 17th March, 1924. Backward Students of any class may join on a nominal fee. Apply personally to PRINCIPAL, MR. BHARUCHA, F.C.R.A, G.D.A., Kanta Building, Kalbadevi.

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EARN RS. 500 MONTHLY.—Famous book by American Experts teaches 129 Profitable Spare time Employments; 41 Money making Schemes (small capitalists); 200 Priceless Trade secrets; and 150 Patent Medicine Formulas. Only Rs. 2-8-0 by V. P. P. Hundreds of testimonials.—C. & M. DAWSON, Dept. 11, Kamayut, Rangoon.
L R9924

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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VALUABLE PROPERTY, premises, situated, West by sea, East by Kalai River, with trading convenience. Don't lose this golden chance.

The Kalai Royal Rice and Oil and Saw Mills, Calicut.

(1) Rice Mills in working order 500 Paddy day.

(2) Oil Mills in working order with 32 clinks.

(3) Saw Mills, Buildings, foundation, completed, requiring fittings.

Property and machinery lists will be supplied on application to Mr. LADHA NARANDAS, Managing Partner of Messrs. Pitambar Sunderjee and Co., particulars, terms, offers, will be issued through legal adviser.

V. S. PARMESAWAR AIAR,
Vakil High Court, Calicut.

Attorney of Messrs. Madha Narandas and Karsandas Sundevise.
R9945

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT RANGOON.

ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Civil Regular No. 566 of 1923.

The firm of AMERCHAND MADHOWJEE & CO., Merchants, carrying on business in Mogul Street, in the Town of Rangoon ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

LAXMICHAND KHETSEY, of Poonja Karamsee, Doongri Street, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of all the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To,

The DEFENDANT.

WHEREAS the above-named Plaintiffs have instituted a suit against you claiming Rs. 4,800 (rupees four thousand and eight hundred only) due on account as per copy of plaint.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a recognised agent or by an advocate or pleader of this Court, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on Monday, the 17th day of March, 1924, which day is fixed for the final disposal of the suit.

If you wish to defend the suit you must put in a written statement of your case at least seven days before the above-mentioned day, and take notice that in default of your so doing the suit may be decided without hearing you.

Witness, the Hon'ble Sir SYDNEY MADDOCK ROBINSON, Kt., Chief Justice at Rangoon, this 27th day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

M. A. S. AIYAR,
Assistant Registrar.
C19137

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 78, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24527.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of immoveable property situate at Cadell Road, Mahim advertised for sale on SUNDAY, the 9th instant has been POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASES TARGET SOAP AND SHARES OF BANKS AND SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

By order Sha Hemchand Motichand the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Khoja Bachubhai Giga the Mortgagor Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 10th March, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms at 72, Meadows Street, Fort:—

200 Shares of Scindia S. N. Co., Ld.
100 Shares of Industrial Bank of Western India Ld.
100 Shares of Union Bank of India Ld.
20 Shares of Tata Industrial Bank Ld. and at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the same day at the godown of Sheth Balubhai Hargovind at Vadgadi:—
100 cases Target Soap.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT MAZAGAON AND GUN POWDER ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Purnanand Clubwalla and Jasubhai Attorneys for Mr. Shavaksha Bomonji Rumwala the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Bomonji Sorabji Mazagaonwalla the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 15th April, 1921 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Properties on SATURDAY, the 5th April 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring four hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabouts situate at Mazagaon in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay together with the messuage standing thereon and which are assessed under Collector's Old No. 16844 and New Survey No. 2/3702 Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 3223 (2) Street No. 18A and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property of Pemabhoy Hemabhoy on the West by Abbawady now in the possession of Goculdas Madhavji on the South by the property of Framji Madan on the North by Abba Wady aforesaid and which said property was formerly in the possession of the heirs of Sorabji Dossabhai Mazagaonwalla or their tenants and is now in possession of the Mortgagor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land on the North side of Gunpowder Road in Mazagaon within the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-six square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by property bearing New Survey No. 1/3702 in the occupation of Raghunath Narayan and others on or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 3703 in the occupation of Pestonji Nusserwanji Godiwala on or towards the South by the said Gunpowder Road and on or towards the West by two properties bearing the respective New Survey No. 2/3702 and 2a/3702 in the respective occupations of the lessee and one Gopal Pragji and which said premises hereinbefore described are registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collectors New No. 16844 and New Survey No. 2/3702.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala and Jasubhai Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at 11, Hummum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March, 1924.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200.

Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P. 1 Copy Re. 2-3-0. 2 copies Re. 4-2-0 Six copies Re. 9-12-0.

Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR.
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MAE MURRAY

The Entire World's Sweetheart in

"DANGER GO SLOW"

WITH

LONCHANEY AND JACKMULHALL

A ROBERT LEONARD PRODUCTION EXTRAORDINARY!

One Week more Owing to Public Demand!

"The Mahatma's Miracle"

Daily 4 Shows—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

THE BEST PROGRAMME IN THE TOWN.

For Bookings of the 'Mahatma's Miracle' please apply to—
The Deccan Pictures Corporation,
C/o Novelty Cinema, Bombay.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 9-30 p.m.
ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE CO.
O! LADY O!
CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.
"SILAS MARNER."

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"PENROD"
Featuring Freckles Barry.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"LOVE."
Featuring Louise Glaum,
A Pathe Colour-Production.

IMPERIAL
THIS WEEK & LAST WEEK
Presents
RAJA HARISCHANDRA
LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK
Kohinoor Super Production
GULBAKAVLI
Daily: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 p.m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 10th instant, sell by Public Auction at 9 a.m. (B.T.) at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground and fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra for 12 months (from 1st April 1924, to 31st March, 1925) and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish, etc., from the reality vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at markets and Bazars in Bombay such as Fort market, outside Fort Arthur Crawford Beef, fish, and mutton markets, Colaba fish market, Mazagaon Peddar Road fish market, Kamatipura market, Parel Ferguson Road fish market, Parbhadevi Road market and Elphinstone Road market. Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at vegetable market at Colaba, Ferguson Road, Parbhadevi, Elphinstone Road, and Masjid markets. Also the right to collect fee and rents for weighing fruits and vegetables at the Municipal scales at Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF MUNICIPAL UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 18th inst. sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Municipal Workshops at Foras Road.

Articles such as:—Iron and steel scrap, old solid tyres and steel rims; out cover, Mann's patent steam cart and waggon, Bullock cart wheel rims, old fire Brigade chassis, wire rope, canvas hose, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF MUNICIPAL UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot.

Articles such as:—Buckets, Cycles, Galvanized pipe and fittings, harness, wooden furniture, C. I. and W. I. scrap, canvas, rubber, Tubes and Tyres, Ghumellas, Lamps, zinc, scrap, W. I. Tanks, Hospital Instruments, flags etc., etc.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 10th March, 1924.

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.

AKOLA:— SHRI RAMA THEATRE.
Monday 10th March 1924 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)
KUNJAVIHARI.
Wed. 12th March 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
SOUBHADRA.
Saturday 15th March 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAHA-SHIVAJI.

Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

Grand Fancy Fete and Exhibition
IN AID OF
Poor Parsee Housing Fund
From 22nd March to 29th March 1924
at
PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA

Unique Opportunity for Exhibiting and Selling Trade Articles.

A Trade Section has been opened in the most prominent and attractive part of the Fete and a few stalls are available for exhibiting and selling trade articles. Prizes will be offered for the best decorated stalls.

For charges and full particulars, please see Lady Jehangir or Mr. H. Pastakia at the office of the above between 11-0 A.M. and 1-0 P.M.

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.
A SUPERB PARAMOUNT DRAMA
EXTRAVAGANCE
Featuring the pretty vivacious star.
Dorothy Dalton
Supported by such eminent players as Charles Clary, J. Basney Sherry, Donald Macdonald and Philo McClough.
The Programme includes the
INTERNATIONAL NEWS
and a 2 Reel Vitagraph Comedy
"THE BLIZZARD"
Featuring your Favouite Aubrey.
SPECIAL CHARITY SHOW
in aid of the
PARSI HOUSING FUND
ON
THURSDAY MARCH 13th
at 6 to 8 P. M. (S. T.)
SPECIAL GALA PROGRAMME
The Prince Chap
Paramount Drama in 5-Reels—featuring the two most popular Stars
THOMAS MEIGHAN
LILA LEE
Also two other Comedies of two reels each
Rates for the Charity Show:—Box Rs. 2-8; Sofa Re. 1-8; First Class Re. 1; Second Class 8 Annas; Third Class 4 Annas.
Tickets can be had from to-day at the Cinema.
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 19, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4068.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 3,000 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.
Under instructions from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., as Agents of s.s. "Piave" Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th March, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Sassoon Dock on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged Cotton.
Ex. S. S. "PIAVE."
About 3,000 Bales stated to be High Class Stapled Cotton Shipped by Messrs. Ralli Bros. Volkart Bros. Tata: The Japan Cotton Trading The Bombay Coy., Ltd. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. The Toyo Menka Kuisha and others.
The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 10th March, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE SHIPPERS AND MILL-OWNERS TO BUY THE FINE STEEPLE COTTON
AUCTION SALE 255 BALES OF FINE STEEPLE COTTON.
By the order of the Insurance Co. concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY MONDAY the 10th Mar., 1924 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewri near Messrs. Volkart Bros' godown, No. 152 J, the following:—
97 bales Punjab American cotton.
50 bales Kilm cotton.
50 bales Ankleshar cotton.
58 bales Surat cotton.
N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 10th March, 1924.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

MESSRS A, NDRDEN AND CO.'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

Cotton:—The apathy of the market in face of the strong statistical position that is being stressed by nearly everybody, would seem to indicate that, at least for the present, the figures of supply and demand have lost their power as market factors, especially as considerable difference of opinion seems to be arising as to what is indicated after all as the prospective carry over next August. Perhaps the monthly consumption report next week and the course of February exports will throw more light on the situation and they can be counted on anyhow to revive the discussion. Meanwhile, the market has been acting poorly, with a tendency to sag when not supported, and yesterday the undertone was decidedly weak.

One factor that seems to have been overlooked in these discussions is that the apparent scarcity of raw cotton is offset to a great extent by the relatively heavy stock of manufactured goods in the hands of millagents and dealers, which are slow of sale at present high prices and which could only be freely distributed at decided concessions. This situation cannot be featured by actual statistics, but can be readily substantiated by inquiries in dry-goods circles, and unless there is a revival in the near future, it will probably react on raw cotton prices, as mills will not be anxious to continue making up goods that may have to be carried into the next season, with new crop cotton selling, roughly, at five cents a pound below the old crop.

As to the new crop, there has been scattered buying, mainly on that discount, and if one wants to buy cotton, such purchases would seem more reasonable than trying to bull the already over-bulled old crop. However, the new crop proposition should be considered on its own merits and will be ruled to a great extent by weather conditions, which show considerable improvement during the last few days.

On the whole, we feel that the best policy for the immediate future will be to sell on moderate rallies, and preferably May, which is likely to be the target for sales by scattered holders of spots, who will not want to carry their cotton into discounts with the new crop coming nearer daily.

Coffee:—The tendency continues upward, with practically every known feature pointing to still higher prices, a surprising decrease in world stocks, showing a remarkable increase in consumption, or perhaps in withdrawals and hoarding for future use, and an unusual European demand in Rio for the low grade coffee that should gravitate to New York if our deliverable stock is to be replenished. Under these conditions and with Brazil in absolute control of the situation, it would seem useless to count on any return to lower levels, unless, as has been rumoured, the more remunerative prices should cause an insistent demand on the part of the plantation owners for a relaxation in the control of marketing. Some day the movement will be allowed to increase and the uncertainty as to this point will become a factor of greater importance as higher price levels are reached.

Sugar:—The action of the market during the last few days would seem to indicate that after the recent sensational advance, a level has been reached that necessitates caution. American refiners have accumulated ample supplies for the present and the heavy European purchases should have about filled their requirements of Cuban Sugar, as Central European stocks of Beet Sugar will move soon, followed later by Javas. The supply and demand situation would not seem to warrant the expectation of materially lower prices, but it would probably be wise to buy only on easy spots taking reasonable profits when possible.

The Chicago Market:—The continued firmness of Wheat seems to confirm the views of those who believe that all bearish

(Continued in column 6.)

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Mar. 8.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 23/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/4
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 25/32
Bank's selling DD 1/4 13/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st DA 1/5 1/16
Bank's buying TT 1/4 27/32
Bank's buying DD 1/4 7/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling DD Frcs 745
Bank's buying 3 M/st DA Frcs 815
Bank's buying DD Frcs. 805
JAPAN—
Bank's selling TT Rs 149
Bank's buying 60 D/st DP Rs 143
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling DD Rs 170
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling DD Rs 239
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling DD Rs 169½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling DD Rs 337
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.28-5/16
London—Paris Frcs 112.80
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs 127.00
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin Marks Nil.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—Very firm market.

	London, Mar. 7.
Rents 3 per cent.	55 1/2
Berlin Cheques on London	
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2
„ „ 2 months hence	33 5/16
Closing Tone of Silver—China selling India bought	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.	
Interest day to day loans	1 5/8
Interest 7 days Market loans	2 1/8
Weekly Bullion shipments	£ 1964.1[illegible]

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Mar. 7.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/4
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6 „	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	19 1/2

	London, Mar. 8.
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 7/8 Firm
Bar Gold	
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/8 Steady

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Mar 7.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 87 3/8—1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	91 1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 101
Jonsola 2 1/2%	55 1/2—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	64 1/2—1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	55 1/2—1/4

	London, Mar. 7.
Conversion Loan	£ 75 1/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indin Loan	„ 101 1/8
5 per cent. Indian	„ 111

	London, Mar. 7.
Demand Bills.	4.28.12
Exchange on London in Paris	113.00
„ „ „ Germany	
„ „ „ Italy	100.90

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Mar. 8.

Sovereigns ready Rs 16/8/6
„ forward Rs 16/8/9
Bar gold ready, Rs 26/7/6
Bar gold forward, Rs 26/7
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs 26/6
Bar silver ready, Rs 82/5
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs 82/10
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs 83

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Bar gold ready, s. 96-1
Silver ready, d. 33-8
Silver forward, d. 33-5
TONE OF SILVER—
Firm, India bought, China sold. Market influenced by American Exchange.

GOLD.

Bombay, Mar. 8.

Ready:— 26—9—0

Vaida Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Fagon 26—6—3	26—7—0		26—7—0
Jhatar 26—5—3	26—6—0		26—6—0

Fagon 0—3—0
Chitar 0—7—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Mar. 8.

Ready:— 82—6—0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Fagon 82—11—0	82—10—0	82—10—0	
Chytar 83— 2—0	83— 1—0	83— 1—0	

Teji Mandi.
Fagon 1—01—0
Chytar 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs 67
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs 84/8
5 per cent War Loan Rs 93/10
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs 97/6
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs 98/4
3½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs 108
3½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs 104
5 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs 101/8
5 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs 103
6 per cent Bonds due 1923 Rs 104/4
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs 108/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs 76/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs 101/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 76.

SHARE.

BOMBAY, Mar. 8.

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

Chartered Bank	£ 20
Hongkong	£ 128 ex Dvd.
National	£ 44
Eastern	£ 55/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	12 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Mar. 8.

To-day Reuter reported 85 points lower in old crops and 65 points in new crops in New York futures. The market declined on Wall St., New Orleans and speculative selling. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 14 points down.

Of late the tone of our market has been rather better but unfortunately the sharp break in American values to-day is likely to shatter confidence once again and we find it extremely difficult to express any opinion as to what the near future may have in store for us. Statistically the market is undoubtedly in a strong position but this fact is for the time being overshadowed by outside influences and it looks as though we may have to wait before prices will begin to recover.

In response to the sharp decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 560½ i.e., Rs. 11 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission and Exporting Houses, Jobbers and a well-known Indore Operator were free sellers which caused the prices to decline to Rs. 554. General buying raised the values to Rs. 557, but the market again gave way to Rs. 554 on the same Indore Operator selling. The prices then going up by half a rupee, declined steadily to Rs. 552 on selling by offices and closed at Rs 552½ at 6-30 p.m. There was no forward market at Sewree.

Fine M.G. Oomra March opening at Rs. 536 declined steadily to Rs. 528 on selling by offices. The values then touching Rs. 531½ on buying by Marwari Shroffs, again gave way to Rs. 527 in sympathy with the decline in Broach, and closed at the same rate at 6-30 p.m. Fine M.G. Oomra May opening at Rs. 545½ declined gradually to Rs. 539 in sympathy with the decline in Broach. The prices then improving to Rs. 541½ on buying by offices, eased steadily to Rs. 537 on Bear Operators selling and closed at the same rate at 6-30 p.m. F.G. M.G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted at Rs. 483 and Rs. 491 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and about 1,500 bales only are reported to have been sold.

ARWARI BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 8.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	552 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	March	527
Fully Good Bengal	May	577
Fine Oomra	March	483
Fine Oomra	May	491

	Liverpool, Mar. 7, Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	3,000
„ „ Sales of East Indian	50

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—
Mid. Americans Spot moderate demand

		17.21
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		20.35
New York 11 a.m.	May	28.35
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	28.01
	Oct	25.50
New Orleans 10 a. m.	May	28.63
	July	27.78

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Mar. 8.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's Prices
March	16.39—26
April	—
May	16.30—28
June	—
July	16.04—25
August	—
September	—
October	14 54—24
November	—
December	—
January	—
February	—
March	—
Egyptians—Mar.	19.40
„ May.	19.93
„ July	19.55

Liverpool, March. 7

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	Liverpool, Mar. 7 To-days price.
Mar.	16.39+16
April.	—
May.	16.79+12
June.	—
July.	16.55+12
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	15.03+13
Nov.	—
December	14 67+13
January.	14 60+12
Feb.	—
Egyptians Mar.	—
May	20.02
July	20.12

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mas. 7.

Months	To-day's Price
March	16 65—08
April	16.59—08
May	16.58—09
June	16.52—12
July	16.29—14
August	15.75—14
September	15.24—12
October	14.78—12
November	14.48—12
December	14.42—12
January	14.35—13
February	14.30—13
March	14.25 - 13

Tone.—Barely steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar, 7.

M. G. Bengal Good,	11.30
„ „ Fully Good	11.70
„ „ Fine	12.10
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12 00
„ „ „ Fully Good	12 60
„ „ „ Fine	13.00
M G. Broach, Good	13.70
„ „ Fully Good	14.10
„ „ Fine	14.50
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.20
„ „ Fully Good	11.60
„ „ Fine	12.00

Liverpool, Mar. 8.

	To-day's prices
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Mar. 16.17—48
	May 16.11—47
	July 15.86—43
	Oct. 14.42—36

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS

London, Mar. 7

Total Actual Export	6,000
„ Forwarded	59,000
„ Imports	88,900
„ Stock	875,000
Actual Weekly Sales	32 980
Water Twist	2 1/2
Printers Cloth	44/6

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar, 7.

Week s Receipt of Cotton at U. S. Ports	70,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	5,000
„ „ to France and Continent	72,000
„ „ to Japan	15,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	743,000
at Interior Ports	727,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 7.

Day's Receipts at all U.S Ports	15,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	
„ Exports to Continent	10,000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ May	28.14—85
„ „ „ July	27.60—86
„ „ „ October	25.12 -68
„ „ „ Dec.	24.80—65
Spot Cotton at New York	28.15—90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.75—75
Futures „ „ May	28.19—96
„ „ „ July	27.35—94
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15 3/4
Silver foreign mined	64

AMERICAN COTTON —CLOSING PRICES

New York, Mar. 8.

	To-day's Prices,
Futures at New York.	May 28.31+17
	July 27.78+18
	Oct. 25.44+32
	Dec. 25.10+36

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar.. 7.

Mar.	19.77—02
April	19.80—01
May	19.85—03
June	19.90—03
July	19.95—03
Aug.	19.75—03
Sept.	19.40—01
Oct.	19.12—05
Nov.	18.87—05
Dec.	18.87—05
Jan.	18.82—05

METALS.

London, Mar. 7.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 71
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 68 1/16
Copper Braziers	„ 89
Yellow Metal	„ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	„ 31
Corrugated sheets	„ 5/ 18 16
TIN BLOCK	£ 202 9—3

Tone—Little more inquiry but no bresulted.

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS,

	Bombay, Mar. 8. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	64 0 0
Brass	1/	65 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 8 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 8 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 8 0
Brass	2	66 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Mar. 8, Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1/	73 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	73 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	75 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Khai		73 8 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4		63 8 0
„ „ „ 1		64 0 0
„ „ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 8 0
American 3/4		71 0 0
„ 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 7.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.
F/M Buyers 44/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.
F/M Paid buyers 42 7 1/2
AUSTRALIAN F/M Paid buyers fair demand
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers 31/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C, I. F. M/J Sellers 45
Tone—Firme and good trade
Wheat Cargo Barletta Russo Feb 63 1/2 lbs April. paid 43/ lbs
Wheat Cargo Rozario Santa Feb. 64 lbs Feb. Paid 45/6 March paid 45/3
Wheat Cargo Rozario Santa Feb. 63 1/2 .. Fe ruary Paid 43/3

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 7.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M Dec £ 19 1/4
Tone—Easien business done at loser rates
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Months J/A Value £ 38 5/8
May/Aug. Buyers £ 37—6—0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

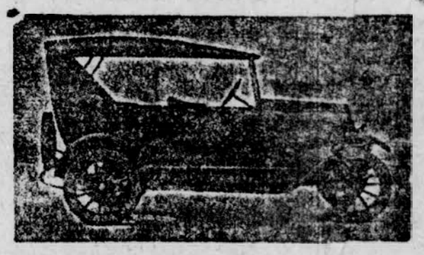
Bombay, Mar. 8.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms. Ready. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 2 0	10 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 12 0	12 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	69 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 13	2 0 4
Poppyseed, White	12 8 0	0 13 0

"RUGBY" A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, giving Quality Automobile-Standardized in constructio and operation at the lowest possible price to-day



Rs. 3,000 with battery Ignition
Rs. 3,250 with magneto Ignition.
Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

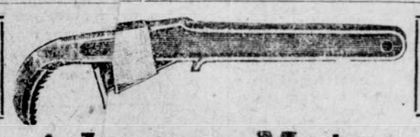
FRENCH MOTORCAR Co., Ltd.
New Queen's Road BOMBAY.
Telegram: "DIAMOTO" Phone No. 21717.

Wrenches that Hold.
JUST WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR.

SELF-ADJUSTING SECURE ONE AT ONCE.

THE "SUL" HARDENED STEEL WRENCH is of a neat design, and has a novel but quick adjustment, responsive to the slightest touch. The shape of the jaws gives a firm, square, vice-like grip that prevents springing and slipping, releases readily and does not lock. Made in three sizes, they are strong light and durable. For strength, accuracy and ease of manipulation, the "Sul" Wrenches are unsurpassed, and should be found in every Repair Shop, Garage and Tool Kit.

No.	NAME.	LENGTH. INCH.	JAWS OPEN. INCH.	FINISH.	PRICE. Rs.	As.
1	SESAM	6	3/4	Nickel, eyed handle	1	12
2	STENO	6	3/4	Nickel, lever handle	1	12
3	TIBET	7	1	Japanned centre Eyed Handle	2	0
4	GOLEM	9½	1½	do.	3	0
5	LAVA	12	1⅝	do.	4	12
6	RADIO	12	1½	Pipe wrench, Best hardened grip 9 teeth. Japanned centre, as bottom sketch	5	8

BEST IN THE MARKET  BUY A SAMPLE AND SEE.

The Advance Motor Co.,
Auto Accessory Specialists,
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Telep: No. 26106. Telegrs: "AUTOMOTIVE"

Groundnuts	68	0	
Mowrasced	104	0	10 4 0
Barley	330	0	
Castorseed	740	0	15 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready			
Delivery	400	0	5 14 0
Forward.	Rs.	p	
Wheat, April/May	13	3	
Linseed, do do	1	7	6
Groundnuts M/A	1	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/A	6	0	
GaratujCastor Seed Vishak	72	11	0

JAVA SUAR.

London, Mar. 7

Fine White Java C. F. Caltta Feb. March Sellers	32/6
July Sellers	27/—
July Sept. Seller	26/
Fine White Java C. & F.ombay, July Sept. Seller	26/4
Fine white Java C. and Karachi July Sept. Sellers	26/4
Tone—Very quiet	
Cuban Sugar March Sers	29/6

RUBBR.

London, Mar. 7.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Jure, Apr.-May 11 3/4
Plantation First Latexrepe March 13 1/2
Tone—Very steady and moderate business doing firm

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 8.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand No.	14 1/2	1	0	3
Kilachand No.	20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai No.	12 1/2	0	15	6
Elphinstone No.	12 1/2			
David No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Trikamdas No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara No.	10 1/4	0	15	6
Shapurji No.	6 1/2	0	13	6
Lighthouse No.	6 1/2	0	13	3
Japan No.	40 /1	1	13	9
Japan No.	42 /2	2	1	0
Japan No.	20	1	2	3
Japan No.	32	1	9	6

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	10.43
Christiania	32.68
Amsterdam	11.54
Switzerland	24.84
Belgium	114.12
Athens	267.50

RECEIPTS

Bombay, Mar 8.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Mar. 7th 1924.

Cotton	19248 Bales,
Wheat	7479 Owts
Linseed	8346 „
Rape, etc	3180 „
Gingellyseed	2008 „
Poppyseed	69 „
Groundnuts	428 „
Castorseed	7260 „
Rice	13000 „
Myrabollams	7854 „
Dastoors	8314 „
Mowras	Nil
Gram	7234 „
Juwar	617 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	501 „
Bajri	4753 „
Coal	655 Tons

(Continued from Column 1.)

features have been discounted and that the "dollar wheat" episode may now be forgotten, especially in view of the steps being taken to relieve the situation in the Northwest and to encourage diversified farming in that section. Too much enthusiasm as to immediate results, however, should be avoided, and we think a scalping policy will be the best for some time yet. Corn seems to be over-bulled and sales on bulges would seem warranted at this level.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

GIRGAON DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations are invited only from the members of the Girgaon District Congress Committee for bye-election for one seat to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Application forms can be obtained from the Committee's office. All such appointments must be duly proposed and seconded by the members of this ward only. Only those who have paid four annas fee for this year and duly signed the membership from are entitled to stand as candidate and exercise the right of franchise. Nomination forms will be accepted till 6 p.m. of the 17th instant instead of 15th as announced before this in the Congress Committee's office (8, Kandewadi, Girgaon).

CONFIRMATION SERVICE.

His Grace the Archbishop, Bishop of Damaun will hold a Confirmation Service in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 a.m.

"NATIONALIST PARTY IN ASSEMBLY."

Under the joint auspices of the Swarajya Party and the Bombay Municipal Nationalist Party, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.), when addresses will be delivered by some of the prominent leaders supporting the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly to throw off the Imperial Budget. All are cordially invited to attend.

RELIEF TO STRIKERS.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m., at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum to consider the present situation arising out of the dispute between the mill-owners and operatives and to devise means or relieving the distress prevailing among the mill-workers. Mr. Joseph Baptista will preside.

THE DADABHAI STATUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Kaikini's letter on this subject. He has not answered my queries definitely and directly. He says, that I went away satisfied with Mr. Narrotum's explanation. Now what was that explanation? *That no order for the statue was sent to Italy—order for a Model only was sent.* My friend, Mr. Vakil, was with me at the time; and if I remember aright, Mr. Vakil had a letter from Mr. Narottum to that effect! As regards the price—and the homily which Mr. Kaikini is preaching to me—both Mr. Vakil and the writer put it plainly to Mr. Narottum, that Indian artists were prepared to execute the work for the same figure as quoted by foreign sculptors. Why does Mr. Kaikini ignore this fact? And whilst he is so critical about the statue of Gokhale made by an Indian artist, why is he so silent about the "unfaithful" statue of Pherozeshah Mehta prepared by a foreign artist at a fancy price?

The reference about the Scindia Company is relevant; and I call upon Mr. Kaikini, now that he is on the warpath, to refute the statements mentioned above for the information of the public.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the second para of my letter published in your issue of the 7th instant the following sentence appears:—

"I was in the Committee that resolved upon commemoration, etc."

The copy I sent you for publication read:—

"It was the Committee that resolved upon etc."

I have never been on the Committee. Kindly therefore publish this correction.—Yours, etc.,

L. V. KAIKINI.

March 8.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 7.

Legislative Department:—Mr. H. G. Stokes has been nominated official member of Council of State.

Home Department:—Mr. C. W. Gwynne, *Deputy Secretary* has been granted three months and 25 days leave on average pay with effect from 27th March 1924. Services of *Major M. C. L. Corbyn*, Indian Army Service Corps have been placed at disposal of army department. Captain W. H. Schofield, Indian Army Service Corps has been appointed Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Blair. Services of *Captain J. Findlay* are placed temporarily at disposal of Government of Burma for employment in jail department.

Foreign and Political Department:—Khan Bahadur Abdul Alim, Extra Assistant Resident, Kerman has been appointed to officiate as his Brittanic Majesty's Consul for Kerman and Persian Baluchistan.

Finance Department:—Mr. H. L. Jenks, Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excise, Calcutta has been granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from 15th April and Mr. J. N. Rakshit, 1st assistant chemist at opium factory, Ghazipur will officiate for him. Services of Captain S. A. S. Bunting have been replaced at disposal of Government of United Provinces, Public Works Department with effect from 14th March 1924.

Department of Education, Health and Lands:—Khan Bahadur Mian Wasi-ud-Din, Personal Assistant to Superintendent Archaeological Survey has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle. Following members of Indian legislatures have been nominated to be members of standing committee to advise on subjects other than emigration dealt with in the department of education, health and lands:—Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, Sardar Jogendra Singh, Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh, Haji Wajihuddin, Maulvi Muhammed Yakub.

Colonel R. Heard, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, has been appointed Surgeon-General, Bengal. Rao Bahadur P. V. Shikaree L.M. and S. (Bombay) has been appointed to personal staff of His Excellency the Viceroy vice Khan Bahadur E. S. Bharucha, L. M. and S. (Bombay).

Army Department:—Services of Major F. S. Lindsay, Indian Army, have been placed at disposal of Agent to Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.

LABOUR SITUATION.

URGENT NEED FOR RELIEF.

On Sunday everything was quiet in the Mill area, and had resumed its normal appearance. The Mills were, of course, closed, and no notices have hitherto been put up at the mill gates offering to open the Mills. No doubt this delay in opening the mills has been telling heavily on the operatives, and most of them have despaired of getting any justice from their employers. It is clear, from a visit to the mill area, that most of the men have left Bombay for their villages long ago, and it is stated that at least 40 to 50 per cent. have thus gone out of Bombay, if not for good, at least for the time being. They may return to work when the mills reopen in about a fortnight's time, after the Holi holidays. That is a great gain as far as the public is concerned, for it minimises the dangers of an outbreak of epidemics. Of the remaining a large number are in great distress, and hitherto these men have been left to their own resources, without a single helping hand being stretched forth to them. It must be remembered that the men have not received any money, in the shape of wages, after December. At best of time they can hardly subsist on their wages in Bombay and are generally an ill-fed lot living in slums. The are not able to withstand any disease, physically weak as they are. They are always in debt to the Marwari or Pathan money lender. The Relief Committee which is doing what it can to give some sort of assistance to the men has not been able to do anything in this direction. The Trustees of the G.I.P. Railway Strikers' Family Relief Fund have been approached by the Relief Committee. It appears that the public do not take the slightest interest in the fate of the strikers, as the meetings of the Strikers' Relief Committee are never attended by more than half-a-dozen persons. Government have replied to the letters of the Committee that they were considering the question of affording relief to the starving men. If no help is given immediately to the men, the situation that is likely to arise will be most dangerous to the public and immediate measures must be taken to help the starving men, or send them out of Bombay.

NATURE AND BASIS OF BONUS

MR. FINDLAY SHIRRA'S MEMORANDUM

The following memorandum was submitted on Saturday to the Bonus Dispute Enquiry Committee by Mr. Findlay Shirras, Director of Labour:—

This memorandum attempts to summarise briefly some of the facts concerned with terms of reference to the Committee of Enquiry appointed by Government Notification, dated the 22nd of February 1924, regarding the dispute which has unfortunately arisen between the millowners and their workers.

The first term of reference is "to consider the nature and basis of the bonus which has been granted to the employees in the cotton mills of Bombay since 1919 and to declare whether the employees have established any enforceable claim, customary, legal or equitable".

The term "bonus" has been used by the Millowners' Association in two senses. In the Millowners' Association letter addressed to all mills on the 21st of January 1919 the word "bonus" meant an increase in wages granted on account of the high prices of food-stuffs and the expression used was "war bonus." In the notice dated the 4th of February 1919, the expression "special bonus" was used in regard to the amount paid in January or February in addition to the ordinary monthly wage, and it is this special bonus that has been the cause of the present dispute. This bonus was paid during the last five years on the following dates viz:—

14th February 1919.
21st February 1920.
15th January 1921.
14th January 1922.
27th January 1923.

In the year 1919 a payment was made of Rs. 20 to men, women and children who had been on the muster rolls of mills for 12 months and over on the 31st of December 1918: Rs. 15 for service of 9 months, but less than 12 months and Rs. 10 for service of one month, but less than 9 months. This notice had a clause to the effect that bonus due to men, women and children who had died would be paid to the nearest relation. From the nature and scale of the bonus shown in this as well as in the subsequent notices, it will be seen that the bonus was paid by the mills for regular attendance. It may also be stated that at this time the mills were making large profits.

The notice regarding the bonus paid on the 21st of February 1920 was also as in the previous case for regular attendance viz:—

1. One full month's wages for service 9 months and over.

2. 75 per cent of a full month's wages for service of 6 months but under 9 months.

3. 50 per cent for service of 3 months but under 6 months.

4. 25 per cent for one full month's service but under 3 months.

A minimum of Rs. 20 for service of 9 months or over for all adults was fixed. Half timers were given a minimum bonus of Rs. 10 for 9 months' service and over. The Bombay Millowners' Association issued a notice dated 23rd. January 1920 in addition to the annual bonus notice. This contained replies to the demands put forward by the Strikes Settlement Committee of which Sir N. Chandavarkar was the *President* and Mr. Baptista, the vice-President. This notice is dated 23rd January 1920 and clause 4 of the notice reads "that the Committee can make no definite announcement as regards annual bonuses. This question is one of profits and goodwill and no undertaking can be given". It is important to study the notice in detail because it deals with many points such as service, wages, holidays, etc. This is the only occasion as far as can be seen where the Association stated that the question of bonus depended on profits.

In the payments of bonus which was made on the 15th January 1921 the pro rate scale was as follows:—

1. One full month's wages for services of 9 months and over.

2. 75 per cent of a full month's wages for service of 6 months but under 9 months.

3. 50 per cent for services of 3 months service but under 6 months.

4. 25 per cent. for one full month's service but under 3 months.

5. The bonus to be given to men on monthly wages shall include all allowances, percentages, etc., given to date and as a guide the committee suggest the wages earned in November as a basis of payment.

6. The minimum sum in the case of adults shall in no case be less than Rs. 20/- pro rata. In the case of half timers no bonus shall be less than Rs. 14/- pro rata.

In the notice with regard to the 4th bonus which was dated 22nd November 1921, it was again laid down that "all men, women and children on fixed wages shall receive a bonus in accordance with the following pro rata scale:—

1. One full month's wages for service of 9 months and over.

2. 75 per cent. of one full month's wages for service of 6 months but under 9 months.

3. 50 per cent. of one full month's wages for service of 3 months but under 6 months.

"All piece workers shall receive a bonus upon the same pro rata scale according to the nature of their occupations............provided that the bonus shall only be paid to employees with three full months' service and over."

The scale of the fifth and last bonus, paid on the 27th January, 1923, was on a similar basis. It will be seen here that the payment of bonus varied according to regularity of attendance.

The notice regarding the non-payment of bonus for the year 1923 is dated the 23rd July 1923, and is as follows:—"Owing to bad trade the agents regret that no bonus will be declared at the end of the current year as resolved by the Mill-owners' Association." The bonus paid on the 27th January 1923 was on the same scale as that adopted for the payment of the bonus in January 1921 and January 1922 when profits were much higher.

In the balance sheets of mills the bonus paid to the mill-hands is, almost without exception, shown under "wages" and income tax has not been charged to the companies on the amount of such bonus. The bonus to the higher paid staff was paid out of net profits with the concurrence of the shareholders.

It will be for the committee to decide whether the bonus is or is not within the definition of bonus given in Bouviers' law dictionary viz:—"It is not a gift or a gratuity, but is paid for some services or consideration and is in addition to what would ordinarily be given" (16 wall. 452).

In regard to the second term of reference to the Committee, the following is a special importance:—The Bombay Mill-owners' Association has gone to considerable trouble to work out the profits of the industry since the year 1917. It is permissible to point out the great difficulties involved in attempting to calculate strictly on one uniform basis "profits" from the profit and loss accounts of cotton mills in Bombay. Profits may include or exclude debenture interest. Profit in one mill may include certain items of expenditure entirely excluded in the accounts of another. During the war in many countries sums were set aside to an imaginary reserve fund, and large amounts were put aside for items such as equalisation of dividends fund. Then again, there was the device of over-depreciating property and of concealing secret reserves in items of credits. There is also the possibility of considerably underestimating the value of stock in trade. A difference of 1 anna per lb. on large stocks of cloth, as held by many mills in Bombay would turn a credit balance into a loss and vice versa. Some mills recapitalise by the issue of bonus shares. It is not in any way insinuated that this has been done in the present case. Far from it, it has only been put forward as an example of the difficulty in reducing the profits of a concern to a common basis. It can, however, be said without doubt, that the mills have not had a prosperous year in 1923 in the sense that the immediately preceding year were prosperous.

It is interesting to look at the reserves and other funds of 38 mills in July 1916 and at the present time as shown in the following table:

Year	Reserve and other funds.	Increase in reserve and other funds over 1916 p.c.
	Rs.	
1916 (July).	9.79 lakhs	......
1918 (July).	6.17 ,,	29
1924 (January).	21.33 ,,	345

FRIDAY'S FIRING.

MR. JEHANGIR PATEL'S STATEMENT

Mr. Jehangir Burjorji Patel in the course of a statement says:—

Yesterday I had a case in the Second Presidency Magistrate's Court at Mazagaon and, therefore, I went there at 11-15 a.m. One Mr. Bux Patel told me that he had just heard that the mill-hands were getting rowdy. Mr. Khairaz, who was specially sitting on that day at 10-30 a.m. to try a Sessions case, was called upon by a message to proceed immediately to the mill area. He mentioned that in Court and I immediately took a motor-car and rushed to the scene. While nearing Lal Baug, I met an European Police Officer and inquired of him as to the locality of the trouble to which he replied that there was an attempt to set fire to the Union Mills at DoLisle Road and, therefore, the Police had to fire. I immediately rushed to DeLisle Road and there I saw a huge crowd of people, about 20/25 armed Police and about 100 Indian Police with bamboos in charge of European and Indian Police officers fully armed and sitting at different places in order to guard different points. I saw a small building at the gate of the Union Mills, which is a detached cottage about 20/25 feet and therein a clock, 2 or 3 chairs, and a table were smashed up and some files were burnt. At a distance of 100 yards from the Union Mills and towards the Bombay end, a road is being widened and dug up by the Municipality and on this road at a distance of 100 feet each, three separate small piles consisting of about a dozen old gunny bags were smouldering. No attempt was made to lift up or remove un-burnt gunny bags that were on the top of the smouldering gunny bags underneath, and they were left to be consumed by the lower smouldering gunny bags.

It did not seem as if there was a shower of stones as is alleged to have taken place by the Police and other reports. No doubt the windows of the main building have been wrecked and some stone throwing had been resorted to but to an ordinary mind it would convey an idea that the stone-throwing was not of such intensity as to justify firing. The dead were lying there with their faces covered by pieces of *cloth and their relatives sitting near them.* I inquired as to the number of other injured and *I was informed that two women* were also amongst the wounded. The dead and the wounded were then removed to J. J Hospital.

No European Officer out of those present would tell me as to whether any Honorary or Stipendiary Magistrates had given the order to fire. It seemed to me from what I gathered from the people round about that the European Deputy Inspector-in-Charge got frightened at the first shower of stones and without first taking precaution to warn the crowd that he would fire if they did not disperse or without first firing blank shots in the air as a warning, ordered firing. I asked an Indian Police sepoy as to why were they supplied with bamboos if firing was to be resorted to and whether there was any attempt made to disperse the crowd. His answer was that as the stones were being thrown and the crowd being numerically increased the Shab ordered firing and so the armed men had to fire. I may also mention here that the position of the dead and wounded showed that they were no where in close vicinity of the Union Mills. One was lying at a distance of 100 to 150 feet on the Bombay side from the Union Mills and the other at a distance of 200 to 250 feet.

Beyond burning of some papers in the detached cottage in the Union Mills, no attempt was made to burn the main building or even the cottage itself and with a little bit of tact and mere show of force the crowd could have been got to move on.

THE KENYA STRUGGLE.

DUTY OF MOTHERLAND

Pandit Benarsidas Chaturvedi writes from Nairobi:—

It will be foolish on my part to claim to speak about the Kenya struggle as an authority. I have been in this country for not more than twenty-five days and most of this time has ...been spent in a rushing tour in Kenya and Uganda. But I have had the privilege of close association with some of the Indian leaders in Kenya and with their help I have been able to get some insight into the real state of affairs.

The first and foremost drawback in the Indian cause that I have found here is the want of an effective Press and Paper that may support our struggle. Here I have come to know for the first time the difficulties and the troubles under which the Democrat (the only propaganda paper in Kenya) is being conducted by Mr. Achariar. We in India have been under the impression that Kenya Indians are quite rich and that they can easily run a daily paper if they want. There was a time in Kenya—that was five or six years ago—when this would have been an easy thing. But that time is now gone and in these days of continued trade depression it seems to me to be an extremely difficult if not an impossible job. I am convinced that unless the Motherland comes to help our people in Kenya they will have to suffer a great deal on account of this want of effective propaganda. The white community has got not less than three dailies and it is really discreditable on our part that we should not be able to run even one. If to-day there is no money to be found for propaganda work the fault is not entirely of the Indian population of this country. If we were to make a total of the amount of money that has been subscribed by Kenya Indians to the institutions at home during the last five years it would come to not less than three lakhs. So while our people in Kenya have been generous enough to help the institutions in the Motherland even at the cost of their own real needs in this land, we in India have not yet given a single pie to help the struggle in Kenya. India subscribed not less than four to five lakhs of rupees for the Satyagrah struggle in South Africa. Now the struggle in Kenya is in no way less important than the South African struggle of those days but the Indian public and the Indian leaders at home have neglected to give any financial support to our people in Kenya. The struggle in Kenya is bound to assume grave proportions as indeed it is doing and it will be really unfortunate if our people in this country continue to be handicapped for want of effective propaganda.

The second thing that we ought to do is to send one or two of our representatives to stay here at least for six months to watch the struggle here.

To-day I realise the truth of Mr. Sastri's statement "Kenya lost everything lost". I wonder if the Indian public realise that failure in Kenya will directly mean the loss of equality of status in Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, and kenya being the test case it will also have a disastrous result in Mauritius, Fiji and other Crown Colonies.

So the present of an up-to-date Press and the appointment of a representative are things of immediate necessity and importance. Any delay will mean consequent drawback in the struggle, which we have to carry on to a successful end at all costs.

VENUE OF CONGRESS.

NO GROUND FOR MANGALORE'S CONTENTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, March 8.

In connection with the agitation now set on foot in some quarters in the South Kanara districts the following facts will show that the Provincial Congress Committee at Hubli was the most representative and that after a careful consideration of the claims put forth by various districts the *Provincial Congress Committee* decided in favour of Belgaum. The total number of members present was about 97 and the following was the strength of the various districts. Dharwar, 28 out of 35, Mangalore, *24 out of 25, Bijapur 19 out of 31*, Belgaum 14 out of 26, Karwar 5 out of 11, Bellary 2 out of 18, and Mysore 2. The meeting was originally fixed on 17th February but was *adjourned* to 23rd to suit the convenience of Mangalore members. Ample *opportunity* was given to the various claimants to put forth their case in all its aspects and Mangalore members occupied much of the Committee's time and all the reasons that are now put forward were then thoroughly discussed. When it was settled that the venue question was to be decided by taking votes the manner of voting was also settled by an overwhelming majority. The method of voting was fully explained and perfectly understood by every one and there was no confusion about it. When the result was declared the whole House accepted unreservedly the decision and congratulated Belgaum on its good fortune. Representatives who had hitherto upt up a fight for their districts assured on behalf of their districts whole-hearted support and co-operation to make the Congress a success. Shrijut Karnad Sadashivrao who was one of the scrutinisers took the earliest opportunity of congratulating Shrijut Gangadharrao and when the Committee re-assembled at the instance of members of South Kanara made an open declaration that he accepted the decision and promised full support. He was followed by other members from that district who likewise promised their support. None thought of raising any doubt at that time. After deciding the venue the Committee proceeded to transact further business in connection with the Congress and the whole House unanimously took part in it. Mangalore had given 2 of its best workers to work for the Congress and it will be seen that no room for complaint was left. It is probable that those who have set on foot this agitation were *not* aware of these particulars when they took the first steps to organise the protest. The agitation therefore is unconstitutional and unwise. It is therefore hoped that responsible leaders in South Kanara will promptly intervene and once for all put a stop to this controversy.

GANDHI MONTH.

KHADI EXHIBITION AT MANDVI.

TO BE OPENED BY MRS. GANDHI.

Pursuant to the decision of the Congress Working Committee, the Gandhi Month which began on the 18th February has been marked by a period of activity in furtherance of Khaddar propaganda, enrollment of Congress members and collections to the T. S. Fund. The several Congress Committees have concerted different plans for celebrating the month in a fitting manner. The Mandvi District Congress Committee has organized a Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, which is to be opened this evening by Mrs. Gandhi. The Exhibition is located on the open ground in front of the Central Khilafat Committee office at Dongri and the place is easily accessible by train and tram.

The main feature of the Exhibition will be a varied display of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth and demonstrations in hand spinning and hand weaving. The Khadi Bhandar, Rashtriya Stri Sabha, the Saurashtra Stores, the Bhagirathi Store, V.R. Mohan Brothers of Berhampore, Kapadia Brothers and other leading khaddar dealers have largely co-operated in this department of the Exhibition.

Seth Purshottam Vishram Mavji has kindly lent to the Exhibition several costly and rare antiques such as a multi-coloured piece of handspun and handwoven cloth reputed to be 500 years old, rare paintings including the renowned temples of Shri Nathaji and embroidery works. At the exhibition, rare Jain idols will also be displayed. Mr. Gulam Mohiuddin Master has also lent many curiosities, which are worth seeing.

Visitors to the Exhibition will be initiated into the mysteries of Gandhi Yuga, that is the conditions of life that ought to obtain in India according to the ideals of the great founder of the Non-co-operation movement. Not less fascinating will be the Swaraj Maze, which helps to depict on a small scale the difficulties and complications on the way to Swaraj and point ultimately to the true path of Swaraj. There are other items too, which should go far to make the Exhibition popular.

Mrs. Gandhi will be taken in a procession starting from Madhav Baug at 3 p.m. The procession will pass through Bhuleshwar, Marwadi Bazar, Jhaveri Bazar, the Cloth Markets, Juma Masjid, Abdul Rehman Street, Masjid Bundar Road, Bhat Bazar and New Chinch Cundar Road, arriving at the Exhibition grounds at about 5-30 p.m.

The Exhibition will last a week. A special day will be reserved for ladies on Thursday from 1 to 5 p.m., while the public will be admitted on all days from 6 to 11 p.m. on payment of a small gate-fee.

A POINT OF LAW.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly in the interest of the Aden public, insert the following lines in your esteemed paper and oblige:—

Some years back, in a case before the Sessions Court at Aden the accused raised a question of his right to be defended by a lawyer on the strength of Section 340 Criminal Procedure Code. The matter was carried to the Bombay High Court where their lordships were satisfied by the argument of the Government pleader that no person entitled in the Bombay Presidency to call himself pleader has any right by virtue of his status to appear in the Courts at Aden, but referring to the description "Pleader" contained in Section 4 Sub-section (r) (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code which states that the term "pleader" includes any *Mukhtayar* or other persons appointed with the permission of the Court to act in such proceedings their lordships said "whether or not therefore there is a pleader by whom the accused can claim to be defended depends upon the permission of the Court."

Now, in some cases an accused is, on application allowed to be defended by a barrister who is practising in Aden; and in some cases permission is accorded in a Magisterial and Sessions Court to a petition writer to defend the accused. But a difficulty arises in the Civil side of the Court where a plaintiff or defendant of old age, illiterate and incompetent to conduct or defend his case or to cross examine witness is refused the assistance of a petition writer. The reason assigned for the refusal is that *some years back* the then Political Resident at Aden prohibited petition writers from being admitted as agents for the litigants. It is a question whether this prohibition has become law, and whether it cannot be amended so as to give much needed facilities to the poor and incapable litigants in the conduct of their cases.

In every part of the world where His Majesty's flag flies, litigants are given every facility by the Courts in the conduct of their cases which sometimes appear to be of a simple nature, but involves important *questions of law and facts.*

It is hoped that the Political Resident *as the head of the judiciary in Aden,* and the Courts above will come to the help of *the poor, illiterate litigants.* "Rules of procedure" their Lordships of the Privy Council observed "are not made for the purpose of hindering justice."—Yours, etc.,

L A W.

Aden, Feb. 28.

SPORTING NEWS.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

IRELAND BEAT WALES.

LONDON, March 8.

In sunny weather before a crowd of 45,000 spectators Ireland met Wales at Cardiff in Rugby football match to-day. Prominent among those present were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Mr. Macdonald and Mr. J. H. Thomas.

After quarter of an hour, the neat passing movement of Irish three-quarters ended in Gardiner getting over with try which Crawford converted. The Irishmen then played with tremendous dash and the brilliant break-away of backs resulted in H. Stephenson going over with unconverted try. The Welsh forwards controlled the ball splendidly in a series of foot-rushes and finally Richards scored an unconverted try. At half time the scores were:—

Ireland eight, Wales three.

On resumption, Wales attacked strongly and after five minutes Watkins, the Welsh half-back, dropped a goal. The Irish raid then resulted in Hewitt scoring a try, Crawford converting. Nothing daunted, Wales, who made a glorious forward rush which ended in Pugh getting over with an unconverted try. At closing stages the Irish line was frequently in danger in face of fierce forward rushes of Welshmen. Ireland thus won the match by thirteen points to ten.

At Uxbridge to-day, in rugby football match for Inter-Services Championship the Air Force beat the Army by eight points to three.—Reuter.

RESULTS OF OTHER MATCHES.

The following are the results of Rugby football matches:—

Blackheath thirty-six, Richmond five; Devonport Services three, Llanelly nine; London Irish four, London Welsh nil; Northampton nineteen, Leicester sixteen; Old Merchant Taylors eleven, Harlequins twenty-six; Bath eight, St. Bart's Hospital thirteen; Gloucester eleven, Bristol six; Watsonians twenty-four, Edinburgh Acads three; Hillhead three, Edinburgh Institute four; Headingley five, Glasgow Acads forty-six; Heriotonians five, Glasgow High School ten; Stewartonians four, Hewick nil; Old Blues twenty-six, London Hospital three; London Scottish eleven, Portsmouth United Services five; Pontypool six, Playmouth six; Sandhurst nine, Roselyn Park twenty-six; Maesteg eleven, Swansea four.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, March 8.

The following are the results of football matches played in League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Only five matches were played to-day.

Nottingham one, Sunderland two; Preston one, Birmingham nil; Sheffield six, Tottenham two; West Ham one, Notts one; Middlesbrough two, Blackburn nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley one, Derby County three; Bradford City nil, Blackpool two; Bury one, Hull City one; Clapton Orient four, Coventry nil; Leeds three, Southampton nil; Leicester City five Bristol City one; Manchester nil, Nelson one; Oldham one Crystal Palace nil; Portvale three, Fullham one; South Shields one, Stoke nil; Stockport one, The Wednesday nil.

THIRD DIVISION.

Aberdare two, Northampton two; Bournemouth three, Queen's Park one; Brentford three, Norwich City nil; Brighton nil, Merthyr Town nil; Bristol two, Charlton nil; Exeter City one, Watford nil; Luton Town two, Newport nil; Millwall five, Gillingham nil; Match between Portsmouth and Swindon was not played. Reading one, Playmouth two; Southend nil, Swansea nil.

THIRD DEVISION (Southernfan Section.)

Accrington two, Chesterfield nil; [illegible] two Ashington two; Crewe one, Bradford one; Grimsby one, Doncaster one; Halifax Town nil, Wrexham nil; Hartlepools two, Rotherham five; New Brighton one, Rochdale one; Tranmere one, Durham City nil; Walsall two, Darlington one; Wigan nil, Lincoln City nil; Wolverhampton two, Southport one.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Match between Hibernians and Partick was not played.

Morton one, Clyde two; Match between Rangers and Hearts was not played. St. Mirren six, Clydebank two; Third Lanark one, Raith Rovers one; Match between Airdrieonians and Queens Park was not played. Match between Ayr United and Falkirk was not played. Celtic two, Kilmarnock one; Dundee four, Motherwell one; Match between Hamilton and Aberdeen was not played.

Friendly match resulted in Corinthians nil, Bolton nil.

The following are the results of Association Cup Draw (fourth round):—

Manchester City nil, Cardiff nil; West Bromwich nil, Aston Villa two; Swindon one Burnley one; Newcastle one Liverpool nil.

The following are the results of Scottish Cup Draw (fourth round):—

Airdrieonians one, Ayr United one; Aberdeen three, St. Bernards nil; Hibernian two, Partick two; Hearts one, Falkirk two;—Reuter.

CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, March 8.

At Doncaster to-day the National Cross-Country Championship was contested over ten miles. Going was heavy. Corporal Cotterell of Royal Corps of Signals finished in 56 minutes 50 seconds; E. Harper of Hampshire Harriers 56 minutes 54 seconds; F. Loebster of Birchfield Harriers 57 minutes 6 seconds.

Team Placings:—Birchfield fifty-three. Surrey seventy-one.

Hampshire ninety-eight.

Birchfield have created record by winning five successive years.—Reuter.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

Friday's league engagement between the Parsi Sporting Club and the City Police was not played off as the latter were wanted in the mill-area. The same reason prevented the Mechanical Transport and the West Yorks from playing off their games with the Medicals or the G. I. P. Parel. These unavoidable circumstances disappointed the spectators. It is hoped that these games will be replayed on other days. Yesterday however all the contestant teams turned up but the appointed referee not having come the first game was delayed. The St. Xavier's tried conclusions with the Parsi Athletes in the first game and secured the verdict by two goals. The St. Xavier's are certainly an excellent teams and perhaps the best in the second division. They proved superior in every department of the game and shot two goals in quick succession within the first ten minutes, Moren the inside left being responsible for them. The Parsi Athletes have little or no understanding in their attacking line while their defence with a little more coolness save more goals.

The second game between the Lusitanians and the all-Bandra resulted in a win for the suburban team by the odd goal in three. It was a keenly contested game where some excellent hockey was witnessed. The Lusitanians drew first blood within a few minutes of the start but the Bandra boys equalised after a hard struggle and after continued pressure succeed in scoring the winning goal. The Lusitanians made strenuous efforts in the closing stages but the Bandra defence remained intact.

TO-DAY AT 5-30.

B. B. R. F. A. vs. Pioneers.

Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi in Bombay.

PUBLIC PROCESSION TO-DAY

OPENING CEREMONY of MANDVI KHADI and SWADESHI GOODS' EXHIBITION at 6 p.m. (S. T.) TO-DAY by SHRIMATI KASTURBA GANDHI, who will be brought in procession to the Exhibition.

Procession will start from Madhav Baug at 3 p.m. (S. T.) and will reach the Exhibition along the following route:—

Bhuleshwar, Zaveri Bazar, Sheikh Memon Street, Jumma Masjid, Abdul Rehman Street, Masjid Bandar Road, Bhat Bazar, New Chinch Bandar Road.

Site of the Exhibition:—Sandhurst Road Open Maidan, Nanaji Hill, near Wadi Bunder Bridge.

TIME:—
Daily from 6 to 11 p.m. (S. T.).

ADMISSION FEE.

On the first day during the opening ceremony Re. 1 and afterwards and on subsequent days Rs. 0-4-0.

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N. H. BELGAUMVALA,
Jt. Hon. Secretary,
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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1924.

WANTED—A GENEROUS POLICY.

The situation created in Bombay as a result of the dispute between the employers and employees in the cotton industry is at once a danger to the peace and health of the City and a reproach to its fair name. The prosperity of Bombay is largely, if not mainly, built upon the textile industry and so also is the philanthropy, which is associated with that prosperity and which has made Bombay's name deservedly famous throughout the country. The capital and enterprise of the captains of industry have contributed to this wealth of Bombay, but no one will deny that the contribution of Labour in this respect has been equally great, if not greater. Is it not a grim irony that while the appeal for help of the distressed and the afflicted in every part of the country always finds a generous response from the wealth of Bombay, the workers in the textile mills whose labour has produced that wealth, should have been reduced to heart-rending suffering and starvation because they stood firm in demanding justice at the hands of their employers?

For nearly two months of unemployment, with its terrible consequences to their material condition which can better be imagined than described, they preserved an exemplary behaviour unprecedented in the annals of industrial disputes, until on Friday many of them broke out into deeds which every right-thinking man must condemn and which, we are sure, the majority of the workers deplore no less keenly than other citizens. It is not necessary to speculate on the causes of the unfortunate happenings on Friday resulting in the firing by the Police into the circumstance of which an independent enquiry is immediately called for and must be demanded by the local Legislative Council. These causes are well-known. What good citizenship and humanity have a right to protest against is the manner in which the situation has been allowed to develop as it has developed. The correspondence between the Government and the Millowners' Association that has been published does not encourage the hope of a satisfactory settlement. The Committee of the Association are "strongly of opinion" that the posting of a notice on the lines suggested by His Excellency the Governor "will be regarded by the operatives as a sign of weakness, and as a concession gained as a direct result of their policy of violence." We regret the attitude of the Committee which does not take into account the exemplary behaviour of the men during seven weeks of trouble and trial, behaviour which can only be explained by their conviction of the essential justice of their demand. The men have refused to resume work until the bonus is paid to them. The findings of the Government Committee of enquiry will be published soon. What these findings will be it is not difficult to surmise. The practical issue which faces the millowners is whether it is expedient from their own standpoint that they should persist in a policy of starving their employees into submission. If they succeed in this policy, the victory would be a Pyrrhic one. For, the stoppage of mills has meant and will mean merely the gain of Lancashire and it has widened and will further widen the gulf between the employers and the employees. If the textile industry is successfully to pass through the difficult time ahead of it the prime essential is the hearty co-operation of the men with their employers, which can be secured only by continued goodwill between them. This goodwill is worth infinitely more than the few lakhs of rupees involved in the present dispute. A movement is afoot to convene a public meeting to concert measures for the relief of the workers' families. Does it redound to the credit of the millowners of Bombay that the families of those whose labour produces their wealth should be saved from distress and starvation by the charity of the citizens? We can hardly think of anything more damaging to the self-respect of Bombay's millowners than this.

More Persistence in a policy of starving the workers into submission must react to the injury of the capitalist class itself. Not only will it embitter the relations between them and their employees and thus make the smooth working of every industry increasingly difficult in the future, but it will also stiffen the attitude of labour throughout the country towards Capital and thus stimulate class strife which it should be the aim of every patriotic Indian to prevent. And, last but not least, considering that a Labour Government is in power in England, it will conceivably lead to an irresistible demand for an early and exhaustive enquiry with a view to improve the conditions of work and wages in Indian industry,—an enquiry which will certainly not be welcomed by the majority of the employers. We trust the considerations that we have urged will convince the millowners that a generous policy, which will immediately meet the demand of the workers for this year's bonus, is the only policy that will pay them best in the long run.

BUREAUCRACY AT BAY.

By rejecting the entire Budget and reducing the salaries of the Ministers to a nominal amount, the Swarajist majority in the C. P. Legislative Council has faithfully and successfully carried out the mandate of the electorate and driven the final nail into the coffin of diarchy in the Province. That the local Government realise as much can be seen from the speeches of the official spokesmen, who told the Council that the Government had foreseen the possibility of a deadlock like that which had arisen and had already decided on the steps to be taken to overcome it. The Hon. Mr. Standon gave an indication of the nature of these steps when he said that "it would become necessary that H. E. the Governor must take over the administration of the Transferred Departments, pending the sanction of the Secretary of State for placing the Transferred Subjects in the Reserved list." But Mr. Standon and his colleagues do not appear to have reflected on the consequences of a step like this.

As we pointed out the other day, the transfer of the Transferred Subjects to the Reserved list, even if it be sanctioned by the Secretary of State, will not help the local Government much so long as there is the refractory Council which will refuse to pass any measure, financial or otherwise, with which the Government will be identified. Thus, so long as the Council is not dissolved, Government will have no other alternative than to carry on the administration by certification alone. How long will Government, in such circumstances, keep up the farce of the Council? They will have either to dissolve the present Council and call for fresh elections or abolish the Council altogether and revert to the purely autocratic system of government which had prevailed before the Morley-Minto regime. The former course will hardly help matters for them because the Swarajists are sure to be returned once again in a majority; while, before they can adopt the latter course, Parliament will have to sanction it and the entire question of Indian Reforms will have to be reviewed by that body. In either case, it will be the Swarajists' plans and not those of the Government that will have succeeded. The Swarajists have pushed matters to the extreme with a view to challenge the bureaucracy to do its worst. It is the bureaucracy, therefore, which is really on its trial and not the Swarajists, though the officials are vainly trying their might and main to confuse the issue and put the Swarajists in the wrong.

The deadlock in the province is helping to expose the real character of the Reforms as few things have done during the last three years. Driven to bay, the officials, who had been lauding the Reforms to the skies and declaring that the Councils are an admirable instrument of progress, are now obliged to confess that the Councils are a sham and that they represent but an insignificant portion of the population. The Hon. Mr. Standon ridiculed the pretensions of the Swarajists on this ground of the unrepresentative character of the Council, but the bureaucracy, having for purposes of its own, all this while recognised the Council as a representative body, has no right to argue now that it represents only an insignificant minority of people. The bureaucracy cannot have it both ways. If the Swarajists' attitude in entering the Council and then trying to wreck it, is "illogical and "unconstitutional," that of the bureaucracy in permitting the return of these Swarajists to the Council and blindly resisting their entirely constitutional attempt to enforce the will of the Legislature, is still more illogical and unconstitutional. Indeed, the illogicality and unconstitutionality are all on the side of the bureaucracy. It is the Swarajists who are putting the constitution of the Council to its fullest use and it is the bureaucracy which is throwing every sort of obstacle, in an unconstitutional manner, in the way of the Council. The outcome of this struggle between the C. P. Swarajists and the bureaucracy will be watched with the greatest interest throughout the country. It is part and parcel of the struggle in which the Nationalists in all the Councils are engaged. The success achieved so far by the C. P. Swarajists, has, it will be seen, helped to put heart into the wavering ranks of the Nationalists in Delhi and to rally them round the flag of their Party. The victory of the C. P. Swarajists is a happy augury for the success of their confreres in the Central Legislature. If the latter do not make the fullest use of the opportunity before them, and fail to fulfil their pledges to the electorate, they will have not only stultified themselves but will have betrayed the Swarajists in the Central Provinces as well.

INDIA'S FUTURE.

The writings which appear in the "Spectator" on Indian topics are rarely distinguished either for clarity of vision or impartiality. But the suggestions it puts forward in connection with the Swarajists' demand for a Round Table Conference are, as a whole, characterised by sanity. It thinks that Lord Olivier's refusal to consider such a conference is unjustified. Indeed, to any dispassionate observer of the Indian situation the proposal must appear as the wisest and safest way out of the threatened impasse. To the Delhi Bourbons, of course, such a proposal must look as rank treason. But that a Labour Secretary of State should also view it with disfavour and suspicion is both surprising and regrettable. Lord Olivier has surely not forgotten so soon the lesson of the Irish struggle. If British politicians could agree to thresh out the Irish question in a round table conference, why should they hesitate to follow an identical course in the case of India? Even Sir Malcolm Hailey failed to argue before the Assembly that the analogy does not hold good because of Irishmen already enjoying a large measure of self-government. Every one knows that Irishmen did not argue that they were ruled by an alien bureaucracy as despotic as the present Indian bureaucracy. But, all the same, British politicians had ultimately to agree to a round table conference for the formulation of the new Irish constitution.

But, while we are one with the "Spectator" *in holding that Lord Olivier had* no justification for refusing to consider a Round Table Conference, we are unable to endorse in every detail the plan of a Federated India which it puts forward. That the constitution of India will ultimately be a federal one, in which the present feudatory States also will be duly represented, we have not the slightest doubt. But the London journal seems to labour under the strange impression that the people of some at least, if not all, the newly evolved States will like to have an Indian prince at their head. The Indian princes will have the fullest scope for the display of their innate administrative abilities in their own States, but Indians in the present British Indian territories will not tolerate any titular puppet, however gilded he may be, at the head of the province, unless it be that they chose him of their own accord. Further, Indians will insist that the head of the State should be one elected by their own legislature and not one thrust upon them by the Viceroy or the British Government.

Notes of the Day.

Fruits of Dyarchy.

We referred on a previous occasion to an interesting revelation of the fruits of dyarchy which was made at the Bombay Legislative Council by Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who, speaking on the motion for reduction of one rupee from the total demand of education grant, exposed the vagaries of what by courtesy is called the responsible Education Department of the Bombay Government under the "new era." It would seem that early in December Government had advertised calling for applications for the principalship of the Elphinstone High School. An Indian gentleman whose name Mr. Jayakar would not disclose had applied for the post but got a reply that the post was reserved for Europeans. It was not pretended that his qualifications were inferior to those of the other applicants. Indeed his qualifications were superior to those of many Europeans. This fact was recognised by a British educational institution which selected this self-same disappointed candidate over the heads of many a European applicant to an important and responsible professorship. Mr. Hidayatullah, intervening, pointed out that it was possible the appointment of a European was made when there was no Ministry in office, before the present session. The member for the Bombay University retorted that if the Ministry was really opposed to the said appointment, contrary orders would have gone forth soon after it assumed office. To this retort the Hon. Ministers did not choose to reply. Naturally. For, it would have been at once to expose the utter helplessness of the transferred half of the Government against the autocracy of the reserved half. No more proof, we trust, is needed, even for the Liberals, that the Reforms are after all a painted toy. A painted toy may be costlier than the rough country doll but a toy is a toy and there is no help for it.

Other Issues.

There are other and much graver issues involved in this appointment. We shall not refer to the unreasonableness of appointing a European to teach young Indian boys who are not claimed to be specialising in English literature. This may be an understandable, if not pardonable, excuse. The nominee is an Australian. We hold this appointment as a deliberate insult to the self-respect of Indians who are labouring under the insults heaped upon their devoted heads by Kenya and other colonies. It was but recently that the Assembly passed the Reciprocity Bill. No Government that lays any claim to responsibility will ever be justified in thus deliberately disregarding the cherished sentiments of the people. In fact, this appointment is an insult not only to Bombay but to the whole of India. What has the Education Minister to say to this? His claim to represent the Indian people will be derided if he does not revolt against this deliberate flouting of Indian public opinion, which on this question at least is unanimous. Mr. Jadhav and the Government of Bombay owe it to themselves to right this wrong, if only on the score of Indian sentiment. In fact, the helplessness or otherwise of the Ministers is a much lesser issue, and the sooner Ministers realised this the better for them and for all concerned. We must add that we were not a little disappointed to find that, in spite of the fact that Ministers observed strict silence over the question, some elected Indian members chose to strengthen the official bloc to the censure motion.

Mahratta Members and Bombay Council.

Onlooker writes:—"The attitude of the elected Mahratta members of the Legislative Council at the voting of the Budget demands has been perplexing to an onlooker: their tendency seems to be to play with the Council, as it suits them, and not to serve their electorate. The Sind zemindars (except one) are at least consistent in their "loyalty", as henchmen of the Government and as "sheep behind their shepherd", the Government whip: but the attitude of the Mahrattas has not yet been clear to me. It does not even glory in its consistency like that of the Jo-hukum Sindhi. Neither the Government, nor the Independents and Swarajists who often combine in voting against increase inexpenditure, can be sure of the direction of their vote. There seems to be little system in their vote except perhaps the conscious satisfaction of their power. It is certain that their vote sways the result: they know it. This makes them feel, as one can watch at a distance, momentarily triumphant and puts them in a self-complaisant and obliging mood—what may be described, as the 'don't you see' mood. On Saturday there was an exhibition of *Government* repeatedly calling for divisions after the President declared the volume of voices was against them, and actually winning them—an indirect but certain indication of the influences that begin to work during the migration of the members to the lobbies. Often the Education Minister is seen outside the 'Ayes' lobby and Commissioners of Divisions, too, here and there interspersed. It is interesting to watch members receive their cue. One thing, however, is becoming daily clear that the Mahrattas are determined to make full use of their power in swaying results and in defeating the Independents and Swarajists together. They little seem to realize that they are responsible to their peasant and other poor electorate; that it is in the interest of the electorate that expenditure should be reduced by lakhs—expenditure that has increased unnecessarily by leaps and bounds—for it saves money for education and medical help that they, above all others, need most. It is the duty of the Mahratta representatives to join in the reduction with any men or all men who show that tendency. Mr. Pahaljani, whose opposition of the Government during budget voting is always based on their own facts and figures, places up-to-date figures before the Council. He gives them the justification of reducing expenditure—does not advocate obstruction. They adopt his figures, if they choose to do so: even to him, as I watch on, they assign no reason for their change, beyond their will. But this fact should be made clear to the electorate that every division in which the Mahratta element joins the Government in maintaining increased expenditure serves to bring taxation nearer to the homes of their electorate."

Trifling With the Electorate.

The correspondent proceeds:—

"They forming the 'swaying' party, have a greater blame to bear than even the Government in the opposition, for it is *their* vote that increases the burden, which *they know*, they can avert. The Mahratta quote with pride their having joined to defeat the perpetuation of enhanced Court fees, but that is not enough; they little realize that with a judicious and well directed examination and curtailment of expenditure, this increase in Court fee was unnecessary. There are so many avenues of reducing expenditure which they refuse to follow, that they are rendering themselves liable to answer to their electorate for their present actions of assisting Government to keep up expenditure and opposing those that vote for reduction. There is not a vestige of an attempt at obstruction—but a genuine desire to assist at reduction, by the Swaraj party. They therefore trust the Independents who know better. The Sind zemindars save an enslaved electorate, their own or the neighbouring zemindars' Haris, which for some decade, will not call them to account. Their hankering after honours, for the goodwill of the officers (past and present), their fear of the Collectors and the Commissioner, is a sufficient weapon with the Government to secure their faithful adherence. A young, English-knowing zemindar amongst them, who is winning his spurs for extra loyalty, is a useful addition to the Government ranks!' It is a queer and ironical psychology that the Mahrattas and the Sind zemindars, while averse to new taxation, are equally averse to assist in materially reducing expenditure. They want to satisfy their electorate by assuring them that they opposed taxation. They satisfy the Government that they do not vote against their expenditure in majority of cases!! This is playing with either. What an onlooker is afraid of is that the Swarajists are deeply hurt in this defection of the Mahrattas and the Sindhis in their legitimate efforts not of obstruction, but of merely working to reduce unnecessary expenditure, and consider the former's acts as 'trifling with their electorate.' They are inexorable propagandists: and being more vocal, will publish their attitude broadcast. Their present attitude of 'wait and see' will react on them. The Mahrattas must realize that their first duty is to the electorate in reducing the heavy cost of expenditure which brings up taxation to Rs. 8 per head, than to the Government. They should realize that the taxation in Madras, in Bengal, in the Punjab is between 4 to 5 Rs. per head (India Year Book) —and that every pie expenditure saved serves to reduce the taxation per head."

Is It Khaddar?

Until Sir Maurice Hayward or the Director of Information is able to confirm in greater detail the former's statement in the local Council on Saturday last that "Government clothe all their guests in Khaddar made in jails," the assurance can only be accepted with a grain of salt. The public will doubtless be extremely gratified to be assured that what Sir M. Hayward stated is a fact; but is it a fact in reality? Is Sir M. Hayward aware that the description "Khaddar" is applied only to such cloth as is woven on a handloom out of yarn which is all handspun? Is the yarn with which the jail "Khaddar" is made really handspun or is it mill-yarn? We shall not be surprised to be told that it is all mill-yarn that is used in the manufacture of "Khaddar" in the jails. If this is so, it is a misnomer to call the cloth Khaddar. Probably Sir M. Hayward has no personal knowledge of the composition of Khaddar and has relied on the incorrect and misleading information supplied to him by some jail official, who is himself ignorant of the fact that only handspun yarn can produce "Khaddar." In any case, Sir M. Hayward or the Director of Information will do well to let the public know whether the Charka has really penetrated the jails of this Presidency and whether the "Khaddar" which clothes His Majesty's guests is genuine stuff or only of the spurious variety which some unscrupulous traders palm off on the unsuspecting public as pure Khaddar.

A Right Move.

The Ahmedabad Municipal Board deserves to be congratulated on its decision to conduct its proceedings and keep its records in Gujerati. There is really no excuse for a local body, composed of members almost everyone of whom is habituated to speak in Gujerati, to conduct its proceedings in a foreign tongue, which a good many among the members must be finding it difficult to use. Moreover, the constitution of these boards is destined to become more and more democratic with the progress of years and the proportion of non-English knowing members is bound to increase. Only the other day a Dhed was elected to the board of the Surat Municipality and very likely he is ignorant of English. Why should such a member be prevented from taking intelligent interest in the proceedings of the board? The lead given by Ahmedabad deserves to be followed by all sister municipalities in Gujerat. Municipal boards everywhere in the country, except those in the capitals of the provinces where the composition of these boards is likely to be cosmopolitan, would be well to follow the example of the Ahmedabad board and conduct their proceedings in the language of the district.

DEPOSITION AND AFTER.

CURRENTS OF OPINION IN EGYPT.

FRENCH PRESS AGAINST FRANCE'S INTERFERENCE.

NO REFERENCE TO KHALIFA IN FRIDAY PRAYERS.

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Cairo.—There are apparently three currents of opinion in Egypt regarding the Caliphate; firstly, not to recognise deposition; secondly, not to make a new appointment as there is no candidate sufficiently representative to be acceptable to the whole of the Moslem world; thirdly, the Caliphate should be restored to Egypt as the leading nation among Arabic-speaking Islam.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

Paris.—The evening newspapers commenting on the Caliphate to-day express the opinion that France cannot take up the cause of Abdul Medjid.

The "Journal des Debats" points out that the Sultan of Morocco is considered in the Sherifian empire as independent of the Ottoman Caliphate from the religious point of view and it is to France's interest to avoid all religious excitement among her Mussalman possessions.

The "Temps" condemns the King of Hedjaz's assumption of the Caliphate and recalls Islam's horror of interference by unbelievers in its spiritual question. The paper remarks that the three British functionaries, the King of Hedjaz and his two sons are insufficient despite their generous services, to give Islam spiritual peace.

Constantinople.—At Moslem religious services yesterday "Republic" and "Nation" replaced the usual reference to the Caliph. The police prohibited the wearing of turbans by unauthorised persons.—Reuter.

ROYAL FAMILY PASSES THROUGH SOFIA.

Sofia.—Thirty male and female members of the Turkish Royal family passed Sofia to-day en route to Hungary. The princes, interviewed, declared that they would have liked to settle in Bulgaria as the Mussalmans enjoyed more freedom there than elsewhere but as the country bordered Turkey, their residence there might create trouble for Bulgaria. They had consequently decided to settle in Hungary which had consented to it.—Reuter.

INDIAN VIEW AWAITED WITH INTEREST.

LONDON, March 8.

Developments are expected in connection with the proclamation of Hussein as Khalif. As anticipated Egypt and Morocco have put forward candidates, but the Indian view is awaited with particular interest. It is pointed out that the Moslems of Hedjaz, Iraq and Trans-Jordania constitute but a small fraction of Islam.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN ULEMA'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, March 8.

Cairo.—An Egyptian Ulema has issued a manifesto to Moslems declaring the existence of the Caliphate as necessary to every believer as reason is to man. He urges Moslems to meet in a general Congress and settle the question of the Caliphate in accordance with law. He warns Islam against any action prior to that.—Reuter.

DEPOSITION OF KHALIFA.

LORD MESTON ON ITS EFFECT ON INDIAN MUSLIMS.

LONDON, March 9.

Writing in to-day's "Sunday Times," Lord Meston instructively discusses the varying effect of the deposition of the Khilafa on groups of Indian Muslims, and he defines the outlook of the Shiah and the Sunni. In Lord Meston's opinion, the old suggestion that the Nizam be the Khalifa in India will now be revived. He warns his readers that one group whose voice will be heard out of all proportion to their worth either as Muslims or as Indians is that of the Caliphate agitators of recent years.

Lord Meston thinks that the Turks' action is likely to kindle the bulk of the Muslim community in India to a warmer appreciation of the shelter of British power. Britain will have special cause to be grateful for the Ottoman downfall if Angora's action results in identifying these Muslims more closely with the development of India as one of their national homes and will bring them into a more cordial association with the British.

Lord Meston concludes by pointing out the bad record of the Caliphate under the Osmanli and hordes of their Mongol kindred.—Reuter.

MR. AMEER ALI INTERVIEWED

The following special cable was received by the "Pioneer" of Allahabad:—

"It is a disaster to civilisation." This is how the Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali describes the action of the Angora Assembly in regard to the Khilafat.

Interviewed by "The Times" Syed Ameer Ali said: "It is difficult to anticipate the exact effect which the decision will have on the minds of Moslems in India, but it can safely be affirmed that it will prove a disaster both to Islam and to civilisation. The suppression of a time-honoured institution, which, throughout the Moslems world, was regarded as the symbol of Islamic unity, will cause the disintegration of Islam as a moral force.

"The Khilafat knit together 270,000,000 followers of the faith belonging to the Sunni communion by a common ideal. It had conduced to the promotion of civilisation and progress among the unadvanced communities which it united by their universal belief that through the Khalifa they were in spiritual touch with the Prophet. My fear is that the removal of this ideal will drive the unadvanced and semi-civilised peoples, included in the vast Sunni following, into the ranks of revolution and disorder.

"Islam's great moral force, its discipline and rules of life make for order and social sobriety at a time when agnosticism and irreligion are destroying the foundations of society. It is doubly necessary to maintain intact an institution which, in the person of an enlightened spiritual leader, could hold together the followers of the faith. It is open to grave doubt how far a national body has power to abolish a spiritual office which under the religious laws of Islam by recognition during fourteen centuries has become an integral part of the religious institutions of the Sunni communion."

SIR ABDUR RAHIM INTERVIEWED

The Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim, Member of the Bengal Executive Council, interviewed by an Englishman representative said that the news regarding the abolition of the Khalifate would be received in India with disappointment. He was of opinion that such a policy as was now being pursued by the Angora Government, as press messages report, was bad for the Turks themselves. Theoretically the Angora Assembly would have no authority to do away with an institution which was indispensable according to Islamic traditions. From a practical point of view, the Turks would lose a portion of the sympathy they had been receiving from non-Turkish Mahomedans, whose regard for Turkey was to a large extent due to the presence of the Khalifa there.

EX-CALIPH.

RESTING AT TERRITET.

LONDON, March 8.

Territet.—The ex-Caliph is resting and has decided not to make a statement at present, as his plans for the future are uncertain. The members of his suite express the opinion that the ex-Caliph has not abdicated but merely bowed to the decision of the Angora Assembly, which is regarded as illegal. The Turkish flag flies over the roof of the hotel where the ex-Caliph is staying.—Reuter.

ANGORA AND KHILAFAT

APPEAL FOR SUSPENSION OF JUDGMENT.

The following statement has been issued by Nawab Sir Zulfiqar ali Khan, and the Hon. Sayed Raza Ali on the action recently taken, by the Angora Assembly.

News of a serious and far reaching nature has been received from Constantinople. Unless read in conjunction with past events and carefully fitted in with the present situation, a cursory perusal of the cables likely to produce a wrong impression.

The main items of news are, the suppression of the ministry of Pious Foundations, the abolition of theological schools, the deposition of the present Khalifa, the expulsion of all of the Khilafat with an option to them to sell their private property, and lastly the abolition of the Khilafat. In the first instance it is important to remember that in the absence of fuller information or text of the bills alleged to have been passed by the Angora Assembly it would be extremely rash and unsafe for the Indian Moslems to form a definite opinion on the merits of the action taken by the Turkish nation. Indeed to those who have carefully followed the course of events in Turkey the various items of news, except the abolition of the Khilafat institution, would not come as altogether unexpected.

It seems to us that the suppression of the ministry of Waqfs means only that the minister will no longer be a member of the Cabinet, and that instead of allowing the income of Waqfs to be misappropriated by the managers and their families, it will be diverted to pressing national wants such as the repatriation of Moslem population from Greece and settling them in Turkey.

Reading between the lines the abolition of theological schools is understood to refer to

(Continued on next page)

C. P'S. SALUTARY LEAD.

IMPROVED SITUATION IN DELHI.

INDEPENDENTS LIKELY TO JOIN FORCES.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 8.

News has just been received that the Swarajists in the Central Provinces Council have rejected the Budget there to-day. This has caused great satisfaction to the Swaraj Party and indeed to a large number of Independents here in Delhi. I am glad to report that just before the news was received from Nagpur the Nationalist Party by 37 against 17 votes confirmed its previous decision in favour of total rejection of the Budget. The meeting was attended by fifty-four members, of whom three did not exercise their votes. To-morrow again the Party meets to consider how best to mobilise its force. The Party whips have meanwhile been asked to enquire and report as to whether the requisite majority is assured in the Assembly in order to start and carry out the policy of obstruction on Monday. My enquiries show that at present the Nationalists have got just the bare majority and that they will have to organise a good deal and send whips all round in order to have an assured majority to refuse supplies. From what I gather those Independents who want to reject only a few items of the Budget will eventually join the Swarajists in fulfilment of their pledge and reject the demands for grants. The position to-day is, therefore, somewhat improved and there is prospect of Delhi following the Nagpur example if, of course, nothing happens to turn the tide against the Swarajists.

CRISIS IN GREEK GVOT.

CABINET'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, March 8.

The resignation of the Greek Cabinet is announced by the Reuter's Athens' correspondent as a sequel to a fresh crisis which has been evoked by a group of army officers backing up the republican demand for the immediate deposition of the dynasty. A delegation of officers were recently received by the Regent after the Premier Cafandaris had refused to receive them.—Reuter.

PREMIERSHIP OFFERED TO REPUBLICAN LEADER.

LONDON, March 9.

Athens.—The Regent has offered the Premiership to the Republican leader, M. Papana Thassion whom M. Venizelos says the Conservatives and Liberals should tolerate. There is every probability that M. Venizelos will definitely leave Greece in a few days.—Reuter.

MILITARY CONTROL.

NATIONALIST PRESS ADVISE REJECTION.

LONDON, March 8.

Berlin.—The Allies' Note on the military control of Germany has been commented upon very indignantly by the Nationalist press which demand its rejection regardless of consequences, declaring that the Note is the violation of the Treaty of Versailles. Moderate journals, although disappointed, recognise that its abrupt rejection would do Germany more harm than good.—Reuter.

INTER-ALLIED NEGOTIATIONS

FRANCE ISSUES A YELLOW BOOK.

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Paris.—The Foreign Office has issued a yellow book dealing with Inter-Allied negotiations regarding French security. A voluminous collection of letters and documents covering the period from January 1919 to December 1923 does not reveal any secrets but throws light on the abortive Anglo-French negotiations for a treaty of alliance. Marshal Foch's memorandum urging the organisation of the Rhine as the military frontier is among the published documents. The book is apparently designed to demonstrate, in view of the possibility of a fresh conference, that all the French Governments, since the Armistice, have been dominated by the same preoccupation, namely to ensure the security of France against possible German aggression once and for all but without annexation of any part of Germany, which has not been contemplated. It is emphasised that the policy of successive French Cabinets has been consistent and unvarying in this respect.—Reuter.

INTER-ALLIED MISSION TO PALATINATE.

LONDON, March 8.

An Inter-Allied mission has been redespatched to the Palatinate as a result of certain disquieting events. Still there is much tension in several centres there in view of alleged French reprisals and arrests of Anti-Separatists.—Reuter.

TO-DAY IN ASSEMBLY.

VOTING ON DEMANDS COMMENCES.

NATIONALIST PARTY DECIDES ON REFUSING SUPPLIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 9.

To-morrow commences in the Legislative Assembly the voting on the demands for grants. Your readers are anxious to know whether Delhi would follow the splendid example of Nagpur. Party whips have been and are even dreadfully busy on the side of Government as well as of the Nationalist Party. Interest centred round the meeting of the Nationalist Party this night when it reviewed its prospects of rejecting the supplies. The whips who had been asked to make enquiries presented a report favourable to the launching of obstruction. They explained the voting strength on the side of Government and on their own. On a liberal calculation and on the assumption that all the Independents and non-Swarajists who had signed the pledge would join the Swarajists in rejecting the supplies it was believed there would be 67. But excluding the doubting Thomases and other stragglers and waverers it was calculated that at least 62 would be on their side. I hear that among the waverers is Dr. Gour whose position in the party has of late been causing uncertainty and even anxiety to the meeting. On the other hand that on the Government side there would be at least 60 and at the most 65 so the difference is only two. Of course, this is not on the face of it a very encouraging figure. But the Nationalist Party had to make the choice and it has decided in favour of rejecting all supplies to-morrow. The attitude of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah need not cause anxiety, for I hear they will vote with the Nationalists. In any case there will be one or two close divisions between the Government and the Nationalists to-morrow and it is not improbable that the President would be forced to exercise his casting vote. If the Nationalist Party succeed in refusing the supplies then the struggle will have commenced in right earnest for the good or evil of India. But if they fail what will they do everything will be seen to-morrow. At eleven I know the Swarajists and in common with them a large number of Independents and others have taken a great risk and it is hoped they will succeed. Mr Harchandra Vishandas (Karachi) of the Nationalist Party left Delhi two or three days ago for Karachi, so also two Burmans.

FALL OF THE FRANC.

BEAR OPERATIONS AN ADDITIONAL CAUSE

LONDON, March 9.

The position as regards the franc is causing interest and anxiety in the city where it is realised the effects would be far-reaching and disastrous if the currency met with the same fate as several other Continental ones. Great bear operations are attributed as an additional cause of the fall. The centre of the movement is alleged to be in Holland. A prominent exchange broker declares one Dutch House has made over a million sterling in manipulating the market in francs since September. In view of the position the Senate Finance Committee is speeding up consideration of M. Poincare's fiscal measures with the object of presenting a report to the Senate as early as possible. The Committee yesterday accepted the principle that State commitments must be reduced to a milliard francs this year also the article preventing the creation of fresh civil service posts and the article increasing the taxes by twenty per cent.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) March 8.

The French franc opened in London to-day at 116·25 and the Belgian opened at 131.75.—B. O. W.

LONDON, March 8.

The fall of francs continued this morning, the French touching 117 and Belgian 131.—Reuter.

CAUSES OF THE FALL.

LONDON, March 8.

Many reasons have been advanced for the sensational fall in the franc which is causing consternation in France. The fundamental weakness is attributed *inter alia* to the Ruhr policy and the French Government's refusal to impose an adequate taxation owing to the peoples' disinclination to bear the same. The Bank of France declares that an increase of milliard francs note circulation which is largely the immediate cause of the collapse was chiefly due to a general increase in prices necessitating more money for business or in the alternative less trade. The statement is regarded as indicating a policy of greater inflation with consequent perils.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 7.

The French francs touched a fresh low record of 113/75 and closed at 112/05. The Belgian francs depreciated to 130½ and closed at 127 3/4.—Reuter.

New York.—The French francs fell to 3/77½ and the Belgian 3/29½. There was heavy liquidation of the French Government Bonds.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Rev. E. O. S. Gibson, ex-Bishop of Gloucester, is dead.—Reuter.

To-day the Eastern Telegraph Company declare final dividend of two and a half per cent. making ten per cent. for 1923. Eastern Extension declare final dividend of five shillings.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 8.

Buenos Aires.—Firpo, Argentine heavy-weight champion, knocked out Italian Spalla, European heavy-weight champion, in the fourteenth round.—Reuter.

FUNCTION OF EDUCATION

HOLY PROPHET'S TEACHINGS

ALIGARH'S ROLE IN MUSLIM EDUCATION.

MR. PICKTHALL'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

The following is the Convocation address delivered by Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall at the National Muslim University, Aligarh, on Sunday (March 9th):—

Brethren,

I have long had the wish to visit Aligarh—not, it must be confessed, solely on account of your National University, which was not in existence when I formed the wish, but for the sake of the old college where so many of my friends were educated and of which they always speak with such sincere affection. The way in which they spoke of Aligarh, even in distant England, made it clear that one who had not been to Aligarh had missed something. But it was not the way they spoke which made me think of Aligarh with special kindness; it was the way they acted. The men whom I have known who hailed from Aligarh have all been men with a high standard of conduct, honourable men, men to be trusted. Looking over India to-day I think everyone will agree that the service which the founder of Aligarh has rendered to his country is inestimable. And what of the service he has rendered to Islam?

"To obtain education is incumbent upon every Muslim, male and female", said our Holy Prophet. He said: "Seek knowledge even though it be only to be found in China", thus plainly showing that he meant knowledge in the widest sense and not only what a narrow theologian might regard as requisite. Muhammad (may God bless and keep him!) came to destroy the baneful influence of superstition due to priestcraft. He proclaimed all knowledge free to every class of men. He preached the priesthood of man's reason, which God Himself has given to be exercised in judgment, not to be surrendered to the keeping of another man or caste of men. Man's reason must be reverent as a priest in presence of the Deity, in approaching problems which it never did or could originate; in studying and making use of laws it never could have made—laws to which every living creature is absolutely subject, laws which bind every human being, be he King or beggar, laws which are in fact the proof of Allah's universal sovereignty.

PROPHET'S TEACHINGS.

Our Prophet preached the religion of free thought, the religion of the light of every day, pointing to the unchanging law of day and night, of birth and death, of good and evil, to the marvel of a law which knows of no exception—a law which man never made and which he is powerless to alter by a jot—as proof of the assertion of Islam: "Allahu Akbar", "God is greater!" God is greater—always greater—than anything that man can see or picture or even imagine in his highest flight of thought.

Our Prophet taught that true religion does not consist, as many people think, in the contemplation of an ideal remote from daily life, in the devout observance of certain rites and ceremonies quite aloof from life, but in the conduct of our daily life itself. He preached the religion of free thought, of rationalism if you like to call it so, with the proviso that man's reason must be reverent in its approach to things which manifestly are too great for it to comprehend—the evidences of Allah, which pass man's understanding, and control his earthly life. An uneducated priest is an obscurer of the light, for those dependent on him for enlightenment; so education in the widest and the highest sense follows naturally on the hallowing of human reason; for if the mind is darkened the whole life will go astray. Our Holy Prophet said: "The ink of the scholar is more holy than the blood of the martyr." He said: "An hour's contemplation and study of God's creation is better than a year of adoration." He said also—and do not forget it—that a man may have performed prayers, alms-giving, fasting, pilgrimage and all other works, but he will be rewarded only in proportion to the common-sense which he employed. He said: "Trust in God, but tie your camel!", and he said that he who has learning, but does not apply it to the conduct of life is "like a donkey carrying books."

MEN OF ALIGARH.

Think of this, the true ideal of Islam, and then think of the general condition of the Muslims here in India as it was when Sir Sayyad Ahmed founded Aligarh. And then think of the condition of the Indian Muslims as it is to-day, the general eagerness for enlightenment, the longing to return to right ideas of Islam, and ask yourselves how much of the improvement is traceable to men from Aligarh. At the time when Aligarh was founded the Indian Muslims were so backward a community, and so content with ignorance, that there seemed no chance of their ever contributing materially towards a national, much less an Islamic, revival. To-day we see them taking active part in both. A son of Aligarh is the President of the Indian National Congress, and sons of Aligarh are at the head of a great movement for the restoration of Islam.

My brethren, I have only a remote idea of what a convocation is, and no idea whatever as to what should be the subject and the characteristics of a convocation address. My life has been away from all such matters. I am the least academic of men, so please forgive me if my address is unconventional. I have had nothing to guide me except the name of the National Muslim University, and the knowledge that this is an educational institution of a novel kind, the product of the two great movements of revival I have just referred to. I know some Hindus speak as if it were impossible for Muslims to be good nationalists; and their contention is, unluckily, supported by the writings, speech and conduct of some Muslims. Aggressive patriotism—the patriotism which supports "my country right or wrong", regardless of the human rights of other nations, is forbidden in Islam. The Holy Prophet said: "He is not of us who sides with his tribe in aggression; and he is not of us who summons others to assist him in tyranny; and he is not of us who dies while assisting his tribe in injustice."

IDEAL OF ISLAM.

The ideal of Islam is universal human brotherhood and there is no more deadly enemy of that ideal than aggressive patriotism. All the institutions of Islam have that ideal in view. We must not take advantage of a brother's need, so usury becomes anathema; we must not hoard up wealth for personal aggrandisement, so we are told to spend all that is superfluous. We must not think of advancing our family at the expense of others, therefore we have the strict law of inheritance, the duties of khat and private charity; we must not think of advancing our own tribe or community at the expense of others, hence the ban upon aggressive nationality. But there is no ban upon constructive and defensive nationality, the effort of any weak or oppressed group of human beings to get strong or to resist aggression or to regain what has been taken from them wrongfully.

It seems to me that many of our brethren have fallen into a most heinous error. They talk and act as if it were a case of the Muslim community against the world. True Islam is *for* and not against the world, for it stands for right against wrong, good against evil, not in the Muslim community alone but wherever found. To take up an aggressive attitude towards other communities is to cease to be a Muslim according to the Holy Prophet's own decree: "He is not of us who sides with his tribe in aggression." To assume such an attitude is to lose sight of the goal of universal brotherhood; and to forget the goal of universal brotherhood is to forget Allah, whose kingdom is a universal kingdom, whose sun and moon and stars shine down on all alike, who has appointed for all men the same beginning and the same end! There is only One God for all of us. He is the God of all mankind, of all creation, and His Standard and His Judgment and His Mercy are for all alike. He is not only the God of the Muslims, but he is the God of the Hindus too. He is the God of the Christians and of every living soul upon this earth. As the Holy Coran informs us very plainly, it is false religion to assign a limit to His Power and Mercy by saying that only those who profess this or that formula of belief will get salvation. That is the invention and desire of priestcraft in order to increase its hold on people's minds through superstitious fear. The Holy Coran says:—

"Verily those who believe and those who follow the Jew's religious rule and Christians and Sabaeans—whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day *and does good work*—surely their reward is with their Lord and there shall no fear come upon them, neither shall they suffer grief".

And again:

"And they say: None enters Paradise unless he be a Jew or a Christian. These are their own desires. Say: Bring your proof (of that which you assert) if you are truthful.

"Nay, but whosoever turns his face towards the essence and the goal of El Islam. Allahu reward is with his Lord, and there shall no fear come upon them, neither shall they suffer grief".

Allah the All-Wise, the All-Merciful cannot possibly favour any set of men and women merely because they utter certain formulas. That is the imagination of the heathen, whose priests pretended they could sell salvation to them in a concrete form. To imagine that Allah, the Lord of Heaven

(Continued on page 9.)

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

12571

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PROHIBITION OF TRAFFIC IN OBSECNE PUBLICATIONS!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 8.

After the postponement of the resolution of Sir Charles Innes about the separation of the railway from the general finance the House passed without much discussion a bill amending the Tariff Act with a view to enable the levy of the customs duty on any articles imported or exported by land from or to any territory outside British India, which is declared to be foreign territory. This bill passed with a view to meet the import into India of a considerable quantity of matches and cigarettes over certain land frontiers. A bill amending the sea customs act (for imposing the duty on Government stores) and the bill consolidating law relating to the criminal tribes were also passed.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith next moved that the bill consolidating law relating to the tools on public roads and bridges as passed by the Council of State be taken into consideration.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and Mr. Ramachandra Rao pointed out that the powers of the District Board and municipalities in respect of levy of tools on bridges and roads should be enlarged and they did not like the bill to be passed with the existing provision. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer suggested the reference to a select committee.

Sir Moncrieff Smith pointed out that the bill was purely a consolidating measure, and therefore, the law could not be changed by a select committee. He expressed willingness to undertake an enquiry on the lines suggested by Sir Sivaswamy.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao pointed out that it was no use consolidating the law now and changing it soon.

Sir Chimnalal Setalvad asked the President's ruling whether a select committee could change the law. The President ruled law could not be substantially changed on a formal measure of consolidation.

Mr. Rama Iyengar suggested the postponement of the consideration, which Sir Moncrieff Smith agreed to, but which the House rejected.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer advised that consideration of the bill be refused.

The President warned the House that before [illegible] rejection it should consider the nature of the precedent it was creating. The House however rejected the consideration of the measure and division was not challenged by Government.

On the motion of Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith the house referred to a select committee, the bill amending civil procedure code with a view to provide reciprocal enforcement of decrees issued by courts in other parts of the Empire. Sir Henry pointed out that Government would be willing to consider any other method suggested to effect the object in view.

TRAFFIC IN OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS

Sir Malcolm Hailey next moved a resolution ratifying international convention for suppression of circulation of traffic in obscene publications and that is this legislation to be introduced in accordance with the provision of the convention, it should be made an aggravation of the offence of the offer, delivery, sale or distribution of obscene matters or things if such is made to persons of either sex below the age of twenty years. Sir Malcolm Hailey said Government could not take an initiative in respect of indecorous and indecent publications because it all depended upon the standard of taste and the standard of morality, but publications and reproductions of photographs which were a clear offence to public morals must be dealt with. He said several cases had arisen of such publications and photographs being sold within the last two years.

Mr. Shamlal Nehru: "Where do these photographs come from?"

Sir Malcolm Hailey: "From the continent of Europe."

Continuing the Home Member said legislation would contemplate an amendment of the law in respect of the Sections 292 and 293 I.P.C., and Sections 98 of CR. P.C. The Home Member pointed out that aggravation of offence in the case of the sale of obscene matters to young persons was not obligatory under the convention and that the age of 20 had been suggested by Government but that final decision was in the hands of the Assembly.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer suggested the age to be limited to 18 years and Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar urged the safe-guarding of the religious literature and idols and pictures and suggested that age should range between 15 and 25 when persons were liable to be effected by these pictures.

Mr. Pal said Mr. Doraiswami's fears were not justified. The question was due to prohibit the work of the modern civilization of Europe (laughter).

Sir Heury Stanyon said there was no country in the world which had a stronger objection on the indecent publication than India and he said the resolution wanted the Assembly's agreement merely to principle and that details could be examined later when actually the legislation was introduced.

Sir Malcolm Hailey assured Mr. Doraiswami that the existing provision in I.P.C. in respect of religious literature would remain undisturbed. He suggested the omission of the reference to age and a mere statement that aggravated offence should be confined to distribution among young persons. This he said would give latitude to Government to fix the age after full consideration

Dr. Gour opposed it and eventually on the motion of Sir Campbell Rhodes words 'below a certain age' were agreed to by the Assembly.

Mr. Shamanlal drew attention to the fact that certain plays and books written by wellknown modern writers had been prohibited by some administration.

Sir Malcolm Hailey admitted that the standard of taste differed. For instance his department received representation about the prohibition of a publication which was in his own drawing room (laughter). As for the resolution moved by him he knew from his experience that both the educated and the uneducated Indians had high standard of morality in this matter (hear, hear.)

The resolution as amended by the motion of Sir Campbell Rhodes was passed.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 7.

The Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri criticising the Budget made a short speech with particular reference to Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy's arguments. Mr. Sastri said the salt tax was an emergency tax and if the emergency of deficit was gone the tax must be removed. Now that there was no deficit but surplus he saw no reason why the tax should not be reduced to the old level. Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy had urged the revival of the opium trade, but the speaker knew that Mr. Gokhale had said that the opium revenue was utterly immoral and the consumption of opium must be abolished.

Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy: Have you succeeded in it?

Mr. Sastri: I really very much regret that China has not profited by our moral Excellency. When such is the case with no opium trade, I don't see how we can reduce consumption by reviving the trade.

Mr. Bell (Bengal Chamber of Commerce) congratulated the Finance Member on the surplus budget but he wanted a statement showing to what extent balancing of the budget was due to an increased amount estimated in taxation and commercial taxation and to cuts made as a result of the Inchcape Committee's recommendations, because it seemed that if the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee had been followed the result had been negatived by increases made in other directions. He supported the proposal of the separation of the railway finance from the general finance in order to run railways on a commercial basis. The present arrangement shifted the development of railways.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief thanked the Council for having spared him from that fire of criticism to which he was subjected last year. He specially thanked Sir Dinshaw Wacha for having refrained from belabouring him in the way he had done on a previous occasion. Much had been said about the growing military expenditure but during the last few years it had been shrinking. "I hope the maximum has been reached and that in future years we may see reduced grants in the Budget. (Applause). On the one hand I am doing all that is possible to reduce expenditure but on the other hand I am forced to provide money for Indianisation by establishing more schools. There is indeed some difficulty in reconciling the one with the other. I shall make it my business to consider the useful suggestions of Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari with a view to economy. He has referred to the third cavalry regiment. This is the only thing on which there has been some difference between ourselves and the War Office. The decision is, there has been a division of liability over a period of two years when the question will be once more considered".

Proceeding the Commander-in-Chief promised to see his best in matter of reducing transport charges but he could not contemplate any further reduction, at any rate, for the present time in the number of fighting troops. It must be remembered that sixty crores of military expenditure was only twenty-eight per cent of the total revenues of India and nine crores of this sixty crores were used for pensions and two crores for the Royal Air Force and the Indian Marine.

SUIT AGAINST "BANDE MATARAM"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 8.

At Lahore High Court Mr. Justice Martineau and Mr. Justice Moti Sagar are engaged in hearing an appeal preferred by Mr. C. M. G. Oligvie, I.C.S., against the order of Bawa Kashi Ram, senior sub-Judge, Lahore granting him nominal damages of Rs. 100 and dismissing the rest of his plaint for Rs. 15,000 in his suit against the "Bande Mataram" newspaper owned by the Punjab Akhbarat Company Ltd., for alleged publication of a defamatory article against the appellant.

Rai Bahadur Jai Lal, Government Advocate, who is appearing for the appellant has argued the case for two days submitting that the appellant had not only been defamed in respect of his office as Deputy Commissioner but also as a private individual and quoted evidence on record showing that the allegations made in the article were false and submitted that even if the appellant was not awarded substantial damages he was entitled to all the costs.

Dr. Gokal Chand Narang who is appearing for the respondent company in supporting the decision of the lower court submitted that the alleged defamatory article was not written by the editor of the paper but was received from the Secretary of the Sargodha Congress Committee and observed that the appellant being the Deputy Commissioner of Sargodha at the time of the hearing of the suit in the lower court many independent witnesses could not come forward and the defence was greatly handicapped. Moreover the newspaper criticisms ought to be more severe in the case of high officials and that the press ought to be given more latitude in the matter of criticism. The counsel for the respondent will resume argument on Monday.

THE BAHAWALPUR STATE

NAWAB'S INVESTITURE CEREMONY

BAHAWALPUR, March 8.

H. E. the Viceroy in the course of the speech at the investiture ceremony of His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur:—Your Highness succeeded to the Gaddi of your ancestors nearly 18 years ago. The period of the minority administration conducted on behalf of Your Highness has been long and has been one of steady progress under the fostering care of the Punjab Government upto two years ago and thereafter under the general supervision of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. Your Highness has good reason to be grateful to the Punjab Government and to Col. Minchin for the care which they have bestowed upon your training, upon the wellbeing of your subjects and upon the efficiency of the administration of the Bahawalpur State. The economic progress of the state has been very remarkable. The revenue is now more than double of what it was in the time of Your Highness's grandfather and the vast Sutlej Valley project, one of the greatest irrigation works that have been undertaken in India promises too place Bahawalpur among the wealthiest states in India. The share of the Bahawalpur Durbar in financing this project amounts to over nine crores of rupees and it is anticipated that when the canal is complete more than two million acres of land will be brought under perennial irrigation. A project of such magnitude entails grave problems of finance and economics. It will also be necessary to secure some hundreds of thousands of colonists of a good type and to develope the country by feeder railways and roads. The population of the State will increase rapidly and with it your highness' responsibilities and anxieties. Difficulties will have to be faced but I am sure that Your Highness and the members of your administration will surmount every difficulty with courage and resource. I am informed that Your Highness is showing the keenest interest in the scheme. I hope that you will continue to display the same interest and enthusiasm that you have hitherto shown and you may rest assured that the Government of India and its officers will always be ready to help you and the Bahawalpur State through the critical period upon which you are now about to enter.

It gives me great pleasure to announce that His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved the promotion on this day of Your Highness to the Honorary rank of Captain in the army.

ONE OF THE NOBLEST OPPORTUNITIES.

A young man of 19 who becomes a ruler enjoys one of the noblest opportunities and shoulders one of the greatest responsibilities. Your Highness, you receive your powers in the days of improvement and progress when there is a fiercer light upon the Gaddi and a greater disposition to criticise the actions of the authorities. There is, therefore, an ever more urgent need for that wise, just and sympathetic administration that has ever been the distinction and pride of a good ruler. It is no light burden that you are now to take up. The happiness and prosperity of three quarters of a million souls are committed to your charge. Your Highness has given an eloquent expression to your desire for their advancement and to your conviction that there can be no permanent well-being without a firm basis of education. It is of good omen that you should have learned that truth while young and I will only add that in the moulding of your people's future lies the making of your own renown. I congratulate you and wish you cordially all success in your rule.

TELEPHONE SERVICE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Mar. 8.

As a result of the request from the Government of India the Government of Bengal appointed a committee in December last to consider the proposal of the Bengal Telephone Corporation to introduce a message rate system of charges for the telephone service in Calcutta. The report of the Committee is published to-day. The Committee accepted as a general principle that persons who used the telephone for business purposes and profited by its use would be prepared to pay more than persons who kept it for private purposes but the differentiation was not on a widely divergent scale. The Committee recommended (1) an installation fee of Rs. 30 payable when a new subscriber signs his contract, (2) a rental charge of Rs. 12 per month payable in advance and a message rate of 12 to a rupee, (3) for subscriber with 90 calls or less a rental charge of Rs. 10 per month payable in advance and a message rate of 10 to a rupee, (4) that the Telephone Corporation should be given discretionary power to demand a deposit of not more than Rs. 50 as security for due payment of telephone charges but that this power should be used only in clear cases of necessity. The Committee also recommended monthly bills and a rebate of five per cent from the charge for calls for prompt payment.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, vice-Chancellor presided to-day at a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University and expressed the sense of loss at the death Dr. Dunn, Director of Public Instruction and of Mr. B. N. Das, Principal, Dacca College.

Mr. R. Swaminath Aiyar was appointed a university reader, subject of his lecture being Philology of the Dravidian languages.

NAVAL MANOUVRES

BRITISH FLEET IN ACTION.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) March 8.

The British navy will begin on Monday a series of naval manoeuvres in the Mediterranean in the neighbourhood of Balearic Islands and Lord Beatty, the First Sea Lord, is proceeding from London to be present there. At this time of the year it has been customary for the Atlantic Fleet to visit the Mediterranean on its spring cruise and there have been meetings of several of its units with the Mediterranean Fleet at Malta. Never since 1919, however, has it been possible to bring together so, large a proportion of the full strength of both the fleets for exercises. A year ago the Mediterranean ships were at Constantinople, Chanak, Smyrna or other places in the Near East owing to the disturbed condition of affairs in Turkey, and in 1922 the situation was very similar. Improved conditions now allow of all the six battleships and all but one of the six light cruisers under the command of Admiral Sir Osmond-Brock joining forces with the Atlantic ships under Admiral Sir John de Robeck. The assembly will consist of about ninety naval units of all kinds and Admiral de Robeck's flag as Commander-in-Chief will fly on the famous "Queen Elizabeth". Admiral Brock's flag flies on the "Iron Duke."

The "Times" understands that excercises will be divided into two parts. In the early part of the week light forces will be employed in searching for, attacking and shadowing the enemy fleet with the object of enabling the supporting squadrons to bring it to action. Submarines will be excercised on patrol, and air-craft will be sent up for reconnaissance purposes. These excercises may be said to reproduce a situation such as obtained on many occasions during the War, as for instance, at the battle of Jutland. In the second part of the week, adds the "Times", destroyers, submarines and air-craft will all be excercised as in a fleet in action. The excercises are expected to conclude next Saturday.—B. O. W.

GOVT. AIR ESTIMATES.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) March 8.

Commenting on the Air Estimates of Government which provide broadly for the continuance of the policy laid down by the previous administration, and involve a total net expenditure of fourteen millions and a half sterling, the "Times" thinks that the programme is far from extending the strength of the home defence force and of recommendations of the Committee of Imperial Defence last summer for the expansion of the air force.

The "Daily Herald," the Labour paper, regrets that a Labour Government should have felt compelled to increase the amount of money to be spent on air armament but adds: "Yet, we cannot see that Government in given circumstances, could possibly have acted otherwise than it has done. Ministers are compelled to do what the mass of the nation wishes." There must be increased zeal in educating nations to realise the futility of armaments, adds the "Daily Herald."—B. O. W.

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH CIVIL SERVICE

LEAFIELD (Oxford) March 8.

The Prime Minister paid a warm tribute to the British Civil Services in his speech last night and referred to their loyal support and invaluable assistance ungrudgingly placed at the disposal of the minister of any new administration taking office. He added: "Since I have been responsible as the head of one of the great departments of State, the Foreign Office, I found nothing but the most unwearying service. I have marvelled at the extra-ordinary knowledge of the men who have been helping me during the last two weeks—not only at their knowledge, but at their fine penetration and good judgment. I have asked minister after minister how he has been served. I hae heard of nothing but the most unqualified service of perfect loyalty and wholehearted devotion to duty."—B. O. W.

SINGAPORE SCHEME GIVEN UP.

CABINET'S DECISION.

LONDON, March 8.

Mr. MacDonald and Admiral Beatty met yesterday when the Premier explained that the Cabinet had decided that the Singapore scheme could not be proceeded with in the present state of the nation's finances. Admiral Beatty has made it clear that the Admiralty has accepted the Cabinet's decision. This disposes of the possibility of naval resignations.

"TIMES'" REGRET.

The Government's decision has obviously caused regret to the "Times" which in a lengthy article sets forth naval and commercial qualifications possessed by Singapore. The paper says that that happily at present there is no probability that any warlike action will be necessary in the Far Eastern waters, but it is a pure folly to suppose that no conflict will ever occur amid so many ambitions prevailing there. Britain might not the directly involved, but the British shipping will probably be the first to suffer. The paper further says that if there is to be no immediate progress in the work undertaken at Singapore, there must at least be no irrevocable reversal of the policy.—Reuter.

NEW AIR ESTIMATES.

LONDON, March 8.

The only difference between the new air estimates and those prepared by the last administration is the omission of provision for the Burney airship scheme for which the ex-Air Minister made a provision of four hundred thousand sterling. Opinion is generally expressed that the programme does not go beyond a minimum of safety and that there should be neither diminution nor delay in carrying it out.—Reuter.

NIZAM'S DOMINIOUS.

FOUNDATION DAY CELEBRATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, (Deccan) Mar. 9.

A grand state dinner was given by H.E. H. the Nizam last night in the Address Hall, in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the declaration of independence in the Deccan by Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah Bahadar, the first Nizam. It was one of the most magnificent functions in the annals of Hyderabad. The gardens and the Address Hall were ablazed with many thousands of coloured electric lights and the decorations in the Address Hall filled all with admiration and delight.

There was on view on the throne a very exquisite present given to the Nizam by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy who was unable to be present on account of the Bombay strikes. The gift which is unique and appropriate is in the form of a mammoth photo-frame of solid gold and silver with oil paintings of the Nizams from Asaf Jah 1st, the name of Asaf Jah 7th (present Nizam) being worked out in diamonds and emeralds.

The Nizam in the course of his speech said:—

"Ladies and gentlemen—As you are aware we have met at this state dinner to-night to celebrate the second centenary of an event of great historic interest to my house and the country which the Asaf Jahs have ruled for two hundred years. Endowed with the highest qualities of personal bravery, unerring strategy and consummate statesmanship the first Nizam-ul-Mulk was a dominating figure in the eighteenth century and was regarded as the one rallying force which could reconsolidate the fast declining Moghul Empire. Distant provinces in Hindustan and the Deccan had felt the weight of his sword and the chivalrous generosity of his disposition. Black clouds of revolt and rebellion rolled off wherever he appeared and there was not a part of the Empire that could refuse him homage but his heart was in the Deccan as he loved this country as his pet child. The authority that he wielded was to all intents and purposes absolute and independent yet he put aside all personal ambitions and remained attached to the throne of Delhi so long as there was even a lingering hope of reviving the days of Akbar and the pristine glory of his race. It was this devotion to an all absorbing cause that induced on the part of Nizam-ul-Mulk the great sacrifice of leaving the Deccan for a time to take into his strong hands the affairs of the Empire at Delhi. He was the very soul of honour and chivalry but loyalty has its corresponding obligations. He soon discovered that the nerve centre of the Empire had atrophied and the descendants of Babar and Taimur had degenerated into incapacity to appreciate the devotion or command respect. Finding the position hopeless at the Imperial Court he set his face once again to the south and returned to his first love, the Deccan. When he returned to the Deccan this time he came with the conviction that the house of the Great Moghul was dead and the Imperial tree whose branches had so long sheltered India had withered to its very root. History tells us how correct was his judgment. The only honourable course left to the first Asaf Jah was to declare his independence.

GOVERNMENT'S STABILITY.

With the declaration of the independence of the Deccan came the stability of the Government, free from the shadow of intrigues at Delhi, to the lasting good and prosperity of Nizam-ul-Mulk's subjects. Two centuries have passed since then. My house is on the threshold of the third century of the enjoyment of the sovereignty of the Deccan. It is a matter of no small pride to me that the Asaf Jahs have ruled with a single minded devotion to secure the happiness and contentment of the people of this land. The memory of this great historic event is dear to us all as a sign and symbol of territorial patriotism. We thus share a common ideal to raise the Nizam's Dominions to the highest level of prosperity and civilization. If we we rise to the full height this ideal we shall owe it to the great act of wisdom of the first Nizam who made his dynasty and his subjects independent of outside intervention The memory of this great event deserves to be cherished. Immune from foreign aggression the Nizam's Dominions have a golden opportunity to develop all along these lines that make a people strong and self-reliant I have every confidence in my beloved subjects and I need no convincing that their attachment to the person and throne of their sovereign is unshakable. The opportunity is, therefore, all the more to be prized for territorial patriotism is a common heritage of the ruler and the ruled alike. Outsiders may scoff, traduce and malign but that matters not so long as we are true to ourselves and pursue the path of development and advancement consonant with the genius of our country and the traditions that have come down to us from the days of my great ancestor, the first Asaf Jah.

Now ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join with me in drinking the prosperity and well-being of this premier Indian State namely Hyderabad. (Prolonged applause.)

EXCITEMENT IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

POINCARE OBJECTS TO ROYALIST' INTERJECTION.

LONDON, March 7.

Paris.—There was great excitement late this afternoon on the lobbies of the Chamber when it was learnt that M. Poincare had sent his seconds to the royalist M. Delaunay owing apparently to M. Delaunay using the word "Felony" in his interjection during a speech of M. Poincare in the Chamber. The seconds consisting of the Ministers of War and Colonies agreed with M. Delaunay's seconds, after half an hour's conference, that there was no cause for a duel.

M. Poincare in a three-hour speech in the Chamber to-day reiterated that France would only give up the Ruhr proportionately to payments and after total payment. He had strong hopes that French policy would not be contradicted by the experts. If the unity of the Allied front was re-established Germany would carry out her obligation and there was every chance of a general settlement being speedily put in operation.—Reuter.

DEPOSITION AND AFTER.

(Continued from previous page)

the efforts made by the Republic to bring these old conservative institutions in line with modern educational system with a view to enabling the scholars to earn their livelihood instead of being a burden on the resources of the country as they are at present. Such efforts are always resented by a number of conservative Musalmans. Those who are aware of the fierce controversy between Sir Sayyad Ahmad Khan and Dr. Leitner in connection with the establishment of the Punjab University will realise that history is repeating itself. As to the deposition of the Khalifa and expulsion of his family the Turks are certainly in a better position to judge of the effects of the continued presence of these individuals on the Republic than we can claim to be. One thing is quite certain. It is impossible to forget or forgive, among other things, the exasperatingly unpatriotic attitude adopted by the Ottoman House during the Turks' life and death struggle with the Greeks. Further they will be the centre of intrigues as long as they are allowed to remain in Turkey. And where is the occasion for sympathy if they are getting according to their deserts? The deposition of the Khalifa is by no means unknown to Muslim history. The real point is whether the Turks want to abolish the Khilafat Institution. We find it extremely difficult to believe that the majority of the three hundred and ninety members of the Angora Assembly has taken or will take this step. All arrangements, in fact the vital interests of the Republic itself, are against it. It is unthinkable that the Turk should voluntarily surrender the position which entitles him to the high regard and respect of the entire Moslem world. Why should he be anxious to divest himself of the hegemony of Moslem States? It may be that the decision of the Assembly to remove the Khilafat from the Ottoman house has given rise to certain misunderstandings. Indeed the telegram speaks of a suggestion to vest the Khilafat in the President. That would of course be very different from abolishing it. In any cases we should not allow ourselves to be influenced by the disconnected and fragmentary items of news received hitherto. We appeal to our co-religionists not to be hasty, but patiently to await fuller information and to suspend their judgment in the meantime.

"ESSENTIAL PART OF RELIGION"

BOMBAY MINISTER INTERVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, March 9.

Interviewed on the question of the abolition of the Khilafat by a representative of the Associated Press this morning the Hon. Sheik Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Minister for Local Self-Government, Government of Bombay, said:—"The Institution of the Khilafat is an essential part of the religion of Sunni Mahomedans. A vital element in their creed is the existence of a Khalif with religious and temporal power. The institution is, therefore, one which is the sacred concern of the whole Sunni Muslim World. In addition to its religious importance its political significance is also of the deepest importance. It is one great bond of union between Muslims all the world over. This being the case the Mussalmans of the whole world are all equally entitled to have their opinions and feelings respected. The action of the Turkish National Assembly in deposing the Khalif without any fault and in abolishing the Khilafat without consulting the rest of the Mahomedan world is arbitrary and *ultra vires*. They have no right to set themselves up as sole and final judges in a matter which is the equal concern of the Mussalmans in every part of the world. The Mussalman Community at large have, therefore, every right to protest against such an unwarranted action and to demand that their views and sentiments in the matter be respected.

THE KHILAFAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A paper of which the Editor is a Hindu has commented on the deposition of the Khalifa with the words that it knocks the bottom out of the Khilafat movement in India. The paper concerned is a redoubtable opponent of the Non-Cooperation Movement and has identified with it the Khilafat Movement. It may be therefore, justifiable from the partisan point of view. It may also be pardonable on the hypothesis of the omniscience of an Editor. But it may be pardonably urged that some subjects should be maintained on a high pedestal not to be lightly touched. Khilafat is a religious institution and is, from the active point of view, the sole concern of the Mahomedans. We are already having great breaches in the magnificent edifice of Hindu-Muslim unity committed by the fanatical and misguided actions of a few of either community. In respect of Khilafat the least lack of sympathy on the part of Hindus will weaken the hands of the Muslim advocates of Hindu-Muslim Unity. This is an hour of the greatest tribulation and trial to the Indian Muslims. We Hindus must sympathise with them actively if we can. The very least that Hindus can do is to maintain sympathetic silence.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

March 9.

THE "HAMDAM" OFFICE SEARCHED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 8.

The office of the "Hamdam" a local daily newspaper was searched by the police today under warrant from the Special Magistrate, Ajmere and some papers and manuscripts relating to the Ajmere riots were seized and removed.

FUNCTION OF EDUCATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

and Earth, could favour one community or race of men exclusively is, for a Muslim, nothing less than infidelity. It is the negation of that universal brotherhood based on allegiance to the Universal King which is the essence and the goal of El Islam Allahu Akbar! "God is greater", and we, the Muslims, are appointed witnesses, to His greatness.

TEST OF CONDUCT.

You know that wonderful line of Al-Ghazali. *"He feels the weight of the black and on the hard stone in the dark night."* Think of those words and then think of the narrow petty views of some of us concerning Allah's Mercy. Allah has never set a trap for men. He has not condemned some men to perdition for a reason they cannot appreciate, nor has He favoured others for the sake of empty ritual or magic formulas. He has not one standard for the Muslim and another for the Hindu or the Christian. He has not set a test beyond the reach of multitudes. The test, as the Coran informs us plainly, is not the mere profession of a creed, but conduct. What other test could be effective when the goal of progress of mankind is universal brotherhood? Beliefs which tend to separate mankind and darken man's intelligence are false religion; those who seek to forces men to accept their shibboleths do wrong. Hear the words of the Holy Coran:

"There is no compulsion in religion. The right direction is henceforth distinct from error, and whosoever rejects vain superstitions and believes in Allah has grasped a firm handle which will never break. Allah is all-hearing, all- knowing.

"Allah is the protecting Friend of those who believe. He takes them out of darkness into light. As for those who reject (the truth) their patrons are their superstitions which take them out of light into darkness. These are the proper denizens of fire; they ever dwell in it."

Allah is accessible to everyone who truly turns to him without the need of any intermediary. The light into which Allah transports those who believe is not a supernatural, mystic, distant light; it is the light of everyday transfigured and made wondrous by the vision coming of intense belief. In that light no man or race of men is hateful. Only that is hateful which takes men from the light—that is to say, evil.

How many Muslims here in India bear all this in mind when dealing with their Indian brothers of another faith! How many of them think of the example of the Holy Prophet when they form opinions on the problems of to-day! What did the Holy Prophet ask of everybody in Arabia when he was fighting to establish Allah's Universal Kingdom? Did he ask the people who possessed the older Scriptures to accept his form of worship? He did not. He asked them to acknowledge Allah's Universal Kingship and accept the fact of universal brotherhood—truths which they could find by searching in their own religions. On that analogy, to-day in India, where we are trying to establish Allah's Universal Kingdom, the question to be asked of every one is this: "Are you for the Kingdom of God, which includes all of us, or are you only for your own community?" It is terrible for anyone who bears in mind that great example to see some Muslims jealously opposed to the advance of the Hindu community towards the light, merely because they are not led by persons of our community but by saintly men who have arisen in their own. "Allah is Greater!"—infinitely above all that. He is accessible to all who truly turn to Him. It seems to me worse than absurd for any Muslims to get in a rage over the conversions made by Swami Shraddhanand when they themselves are further off than Swamiji from true Islam. I speak out frankly, in the name of Him in Whose hand is my life and the lives of all here present. There is only One practicable base for Hindu-Muslim Unity, only one real base at all for human unity, and that is the recognition that God is One for all. That is the great key-fact of human life to which we Muslims have been called to testify.

REMEDY OF EDUCATION.

The cause of the decline of El-Islam has been the failure of the Muslim world to bear that testimony individually and collectively. Instead of dwelling on the One Essential of Religion, we have dwelt on unessentials, we have tolerated superstitions; we have left the search for knowledge and have been content with ignorance. The remedy is education—Muslim education—*free* education. By free education I do not mean education for no payment, but education, not hidebound in prejudices and conventions, but conducive to free thought, conducive to the fullest possible development of every individual soul. A vaster field of knowledge lies before us now than ever has been open to mankind in former times, owing to the discovery of many natural laws of service to mankind. These have until now been selfishly exploited for the benefit of individuals or of one race at the expense of another, without a thought of God, the King of all mankind to whom man is responsible for his development and use of nature's, wealth, and also for his treatment of his fellow-man.

It is for you, young Muslims—you, young sons of glorious Asia, the mother of all true religions, to reconquer the whole realm of science for Allah. At present, in the devil's hands, it is a means of fresh oppression, war and enmity. No other religion save Islam has power to conquer and control it, for other religions turn their backs upon the light of reason, apparently unaware that by so doing they turn their backs upon the light which God has given us for guidance, upon the hope of human progress, and the way of peace. It seems to me that no religion can be true which dreads the impact of free thought and free inquiry.

EUROPEAN CIVILISATION.

This modern European civilisation is in no sense Christian and Christianity cannot control or guide it. Rather, it controls Christianity. I do not mean the religion taught by Christ but the religion which now bears his name. This civilisation is the product of free thought, which the Churches have opposed as infidelity. Islam is the religion of free thought, and Allah is the creator of the human reason, which has been described by Muslim writers as the summit of creation. Because of the opposition of Christianity free thought in Europe is regarded still as irreligious. Islam is capable of taking it and all its products into the religious sphere.

We live in wonderful times, and you, young educated men of Asia, have a wonderful career before you, if only you are ready to go forward, unafraid. Do not be afraid of any step of progress, for you have no cause for fear so long as you remain aware of Allah's Sovereignty obedient to His law, and bear in mind the great ideal of universal brotherhood. Be true to the true light of El-Islam, and enemies to all degrading superstition. Make your conduct such that all men may observe it with respect; improve yourselves as Muslims and as Indians and do not waste your precious time in imitating or in criticising other people. It is more important for the welfare of Islam that twenty Muslims should provide a great example of Islamic conduct upon modern lines than that such and such a proportion of the Government of India and the various provinces should be composed of so-called Mohammedans who have no views beyond the small concerns of their community. Remember Allah at dawn and evening and at noon and at the day's decline and in the night, and you need not be afraid of any man, nor need any good man be afraid of you. You will be good Muslims and good citizens of India, and your good example will call men's attention to the truth of that which you believe far more effectively than could the most eloquent appeal in words. Remember that your life is your *jihad*. Take the Coran-esh-Sharif for your guide and the Holy Prophet for your high example. Remember that Islam means liberation not enslavement. Educate women in accordance with the Holy Prophet's injunction. Educate and raise the poor who have been kept illiterate. In Muslim education, with due remembrance of Allah and of His Sovereignty, there is no danger. Whatever changes it may bring will be for good. Strive always to advance and liberate, never to crush and enslave. Do not be alarmed at new developments, for new developments are bound to come, and Allah's purpose for mankind will be worked out in His way, not in ours. Above all, seek success; not the success which means the ruin or despair of others, but the success which will hold good upon that day when everyone of us will have to answer for his works. The Holy Coran informs us what it is!

"Verily he is successful who has cultivated the soul

"And he is a failure who has stunted and starved the soul."

How can we look for general human progress while the souls of the vast majority of men are stunted and starved deliberately as they are to-day?

NATIONALISM.

Be nationalists in the sense in which Mahatma Gandhi is a nationalist, always with an eye to universal human brotherhood. Be Muslims not in the sense of championing the Mohammedan community right or wrong, for that is contrary to Islam, but in the sense of seeking to restore and purify the true Islamic brotherhood, to revive our time for learning, to restore the Shari'at in all its pristine purity as the temple of free thought and free inquiry, in the name of God; and to raise the Muslims to a position where they shall once more lead the van of human progress. Your Islam will help your patriotism, securing the support of the Islamic world to India as a nation, and your patriotism will help Islam, for India, as a nation, will, for love of you, please God, become the strong support of our Khilafat.

I am aware that this is not at all a proper convocation address. But the more I think, the more clearly I perceive that there is no other way for general human progress but this of universal human brotherhood in allegiance to the One God. Our Muslim institutions are an empty shell without enthusiastic striving in that way. I ask you never to lose sight of that ideal, even in times of weariness and disappointment. I am convinced that the revival of Islam and Asia has begun, and the revival of Islam and Asia will eventually mean the triumph of this great ideal if you, the Muslims of the rising generation, do your Muslim duty and enjoin it on your children after you.

There is no object of worship except Allah; there is no-one, nothing, to be feared except Allah.

EL ISLAM.

Hitherto Muslims have been half afraid of modern life with all its innovations. They ought to welcome it as giving them their opportunity. For modern life requires Islam for its competition. Islam will be, please God, the crown and justification of modern life. Without the recognition of Allah, our civilisation is now drifting aimless towards destruction, like a boat of which the occupants are all at strife drawn towards a whirlpool. The Holy Prophet is the most modern of men. The Holy Coran is the most modern of books. Our Scripture and our Prophet are for all time. To every age they bring the message which it needs. The things which now seem antiquated in Islam belong to the tradition drawn from lesser men and lesser writings which were only for a day. Sweep them away and you will find that El Islam is not destroyed as some of us appear to think, but shines again in all its pristine brilliance like a jewel purified from dust of centuries.

We must be ourselves. We must advance in modern life as Muslims and as would-be leaders, not as imitators of the Europeans, and their timid followers. When Islam is purged of false traditions and ideals, the hearts of men will warm towards the Muslims for the central truth of Allah's universal sovereignty will then shine out, inviting men to universal brotherhood. The Hindu and the Sikh, the Jain, the Parsi and the Christian will then realise that El-Islam is not a menace to their interest. The revival of Islam is not an enemy but a friend to Indian nationalism—the nationalism of Mahatma Gandhi which seeks to build a nation out of all communities not on a political but a religious basis. That basis can be found only in Allah. In the words of the Hebrew Psalmist:

"Except the Lord build the house their labour is but lost that build it.

"Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman watcheth but' in vain."

The battle-cry of El-Islam—Allahu-Akbar "God is Greater"—must be the battle-cry of struggling India if she will succeed.

C. P. IMPASSE.

TWO RUPEES A YEAR!

MINISTERS' SALARY REDUCED.

WHOLE BUDGET THROWN OUT.

TRIUMPH OF SWARAJISTS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 8.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council met to-day, Sir G.M. Chitnavis presiding. The visitors' galleries were crowded.

After interpellations Mr. Ravi Shanker Shukla moved for the adjournment of the House to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, viz., alleged dispersal of Kisan and Malguzar Sabha at Barman, Narsingpur District by the officers at Narsingpur in February last. Mr. Shukla contended that the matter affected the rights of citizens to hold peaceful meetings. The President allowed the motion as more than twenty members supported it. It will be taken up at 4 o'clock if the Governor gives his assent.

The Hon. Mr. Standen then moved that a sum of Rs. 24,62,000 be granted under Land Revenue (Reserved). Mr. Standen said that as the majority party in the Council had already decided to throw out the whole budget, he thought it was waste of time to argue, as they were not going to vote on the merits of his argument. The total demand was put to the vote and rejected by 39 votes to 22.

Under Excise (Transferred) the Hon. Mr. Chitnavis moved for appropriation of Rs. 7,47,000. This was put to the vote and the President declared it lost. Mr. Chitnavis claimed a division and there was considerable merriment, as both the officials and Swarajists trooped to their respective lobbies. The motion was rejected by 39 to 22. The same process was repeated and the demands under heads, Stamps, Forest, Registration, Irrigation and General Administration (Reserved) were rejected without discussion or division in ten minutes.

TWO RUPEES FOR MINISTERS.

When the demand under General Administration (Transferred) was taken up for discussion, Mr. P. Vaidya moved that the pay of the two Ministers be reduced from Rs. 72,000 to Rs. 2 a year. He explained the policy of the party and the reasons which led them to take that step.

Dr. Moonje said that such a reduction was unknown but nothing personal against the Ministers was meant. They were obliged to do that painful duty and he hoped that the other side would appreciate the motives which inspired his party to take that attitude.

The Hon. Mr. Standen said that Government would be prepared to accept a reasonable reduced salary but they must oppose the proposal of fixing the salary at Rs 2, a year for both, which was intended to throw ridicule on the offices. It would therefore become necessary, said Mr. Standen, that His Excellency the Governor must take over the administration of the Transferred Departments, pending the sanction of the Secretary of State for placing the Transferred Subjects in the Reserved list. The motion to reduce the salary was passed without a division and a positive motion voting rupees two as Minister's salary was carried. A sum of Rs. 3,000 for travelling allowance to the Ministers, was also rejected.

The demands under the Administration of Justice, Jail, Police, Scientific Departments, Education (Reserved and Transferred) Medical, Public Health, Agriculture, Isdustries, Public Works etc., were rejected without discussion or division. The whole Budget had been thrown out within an hour and a half. This concluded the business of the voting of grants.

A resolution moved by Mr. D.K. Kane recommending the Government to fix the maximum of Mahar and Jaglia cess in Berar at twelve pies in the rupee of land revenue was passed by the Council.

"THOUGH VANQUISHED ARGUE STILL"

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, March 7.

Replying to the general criticism of the budget in the Central Provinces Council the Hon. Mr. Standon, Finance Member said that a good deal of criticism was political. The constructive suggestions that were made by some members would be considered. Some Swarajists said that Government must take the defeat in a sportsmanlike spirit. When the reformed constitution was being framed everybody was aware, said Mr. Standen, that a deadlock would arise. Government did not regard themselves as having been defeated and they would meet the situation in good humour. Government men believed that the Swarajists had a mandate from the electorates to abolish diarchy, because the latter were incapable of understanding it. Besides being unconstitutional and illogical, the Swarajists were injudicious also.

The Council rose for the day.

DELHI UNIVERSITY.

SECOND CONVOCATION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 7.

The second Convocation of the Delhi University for the conferment of degrees was held this afternoon in the Assembly Chamber when His Excellency, the Chancellor presided and there was a large attendance of the members of the court, visitors and public.

After admitting the students to the various Degrees of Arts, the Vice-Chancellor, Doctor Gour, in the course of his address said that the graduates who had received degrees in this Convocation were by arrangement with the Punjab University examined by that University and this year the Delhi University would hold its own examinations and the graduates to be presented next year would be of their own making. The University had been able to take charge of the entire teaching of science for the degree classes and it had instituted two Readerships in Physics and Chemistry. The Vice-Chancellor said he was obliged to the Commander-in-Chief for having consented to institute a Delhi University Training Corps for the alumni of this University and he rejoiced to think that the fruition of this scheme will be visualised by the Commander-in-Chief in the near future. Dr. Gour hoped that His Excellency the Chancellor, would bring to bear upon the Delhi University Corps the magnetism of his (Chancellor) own personality and make it a corps worthy of the University of the Imperial Capital.

He cordially welcomed the proposal for the periodical conferences of the Universities of this country which, the multiplication of Universities and decentralisation of authority manifestly necessitated.

Addressing the new graduates Dr. Gour said "follow the Light of truth. Whenever you find it, do not shrink from the consequences. Men may despise you for your singularities but you will feel the inward satisfaction, the greatest satisfaction which men can feel, that you have acted by your conscience."

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The following are extracts from the Viceroy's speech at the Convocation of the Delhi University:—

The Universities in India set the standards of national morals and character. A heavy responsibility has been laid upon them. It is their task not only to disseminate knowledge and to provide the youth of India with a training for life but they have a wider duty, to lift up the mind of the people to a higher intellectual plane and to set pure standards of taste. Every people has a soul but where higher education is undeveloped, the heart cannot express what it contains and the particular genius of a nation may remain dormant and devoid of true influence. The universities are the trustees of higher education. They are the guardians of its hall mark. They must jealously watch that its excellence suffers no adulteration. They must fearlessly attack and expose worthless substitutes for higher education and maintain unimpaired the higher estimation in which their honours and degrees should be held. Popularity is not difficult of attainment but a false popularity based on an imitation of real achievement is a calamitous heritage. Tinsel may glitter but it has no value as compared with gold. The volume of production will avail nothing if the quality of the output falls short of the best standards. Intemporate enthusiasm and unreasoning prejudice have wrought enough havoc in the world. University education has its noblest task in spreading abroad the qualities of mental tolerance and balanced judgment which alone can check these disastrous tendencies. Of great importance likewise is the knowledge which students at the university acquire of the value and use of words. Let me assert that, clear, sensible and temperate language fitted to the circumstances of a case ordinarily makes a stronger appeal both to reason and sympathy than the most ornate and extravagant diction. These reflections led me by another road to the same advice with which Dr. Gour has so fitly concluded his address. Follow the light of truth wherever you may find it. Lay hold of truth and you will also gain strength and courage—courage in thought and courage in action. For those who follow truth have invariably found that truth fears nothing, but concealment. The pursuit of truth makes for strength of character. A youth that leaves this University imbued with the determination to seek and cultivate truth will thus help to equip India with men of learning who will not permit momentary popularity and the plaudits of the multitude to deflect them from actions which their judgment has taught them to believe and which are alone consistent with their standards and ideals.

SERIOUS FIRE AT MYANAUNG.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Mar. 6.

A serious fire is reported to have broken out in the town of Myanaung the trade centre in the Henzada district. The extent of damage is not yet known.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

GENERAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 7.

In connection with the statements made in the Press by the Secretary of the Reception Committee, Trade Union Congress, Mr. Chaman Lal, the General Secretary makes the following statement. "The Third Session of the Trade Union Congress decided to hold its next session at Calcutta. But certain gentlemen got together and formed what they called the Reception Committee. Under the constitution of T. U. Congress no such body is recognised. This body instead of confining itself to making ordinary preparations for the reception and entertainment of the delegates took upon itself the task of carrying on the work of legislation in the sphere either of activities of the Congress or of the Executive Council or of General Secretary. When wired to, last month to "Forward" to send in all papers to the General Secretary relating to affiliation of Unions, resolutions, and the names of delegates, the Reception Committee was discreetly silent. Knowing that under the constitution, only Deshbandu Das could preside over the fourth session and that the office bearers for the year are chosen by ballot on the last day of the session the Reception Committee announced without reference to the information in the General Secretary's possession the name of the President. Naturally, Deshbandhu took the right course and resolved that the constitutional question should first be settled. When the Reception Committee Secretary proceeds to state that no complaint has been received against its activities, he is wrong. There has been grave suspicion of methods of the Reception Committee in wanting to drive a coach and four through the constitution. Here is the latest instance of the complaint from Calcutta. The Secretary Oriya Labour Unions writes 'the Reception Committee is going to select the President. Deshbandhu Das being the President he is the only person who can preside any unions in Bengal. We do not consider the Reception Committee to be representative and are not going to join'. All the Unions are requested to forward either to Deshbandhu Das, or to me, c/o Assembly, Delhi, resolutions of affiliation the names of delegates the affiliation fees etc. The date of the next session will be announced by the President shortly. It is unnecessary to add that I deprecate the reprehensible conduct of the gentlemen who are responsible for the mischievous and misleading public statement when called to account for their unconstitutional conduct. The Trade Unionists are warned to remain on their guard against such sinister propaganda and fully support the President in upholding the constitution'.

GANDHI MONTH.

DEFINITE SCHEMES OF P. C. C.S.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, March 7.

In response to the call of the All-India Congress Committee, most of the Provincial Congress Committees have drawn up practical schemes of work and are devoting themselves to solid and substantial work. The All-India Khaddar Board is carrying on its campaign in a business like way and with considerable enthusiasm and success. The Hindustani Seva Dal is endeavouring to build up a trained and efficient body of volunteers. The elaborate rules have been framed and the Provincial Committees are considering them and acting on the lines recommended. The Provincial Congress Committees are specially concentrating for the next few months on a few items and have in most cases fixed the definite figures to work up to. A great stress is being laid on the organisation, enrolment of Congress members and Tilak Swaraj Fund. Bengal has decided to enlist ten lakhs of members and to collect five lakhs of rupees, apart from other items of work. Behar is concentrating on providing every house with a *charkha* if possible. The United Provinces are attempting to enrol five lakhs of members and to collect two lakhs of rupees for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. The Karnatak have fixed one lakh for membership and fifty thousand for the Fund. The Andhras are collecting two lakhs of rupees and having two lakhs of members besides very effective and business like khaddar work. Tamil Nadu are aiming at one lakh members besides volunteers. Punjab, Bombay, Berar, Kerala Sindh, C. P. Hindustani and Marathi, Maharashtra, and Burma have all framed definite schemes which are being worked. Reports from the provinces show that solid work is being done.

HUGLI MILL STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

Over 400 weavers from Bengal Lakshmi cotton mills Ltd. at Serampore in Hugli District struck work from yesterday on the question of higher wages. The strikers alleged that they were paid certain wages per ton of cloth produced. Formerly they were supplied with coarse thread with which they produced cloths and their income was proportionate to the work turned out. But since the introduction of fine thread the outturn of work had been greater than their income. The mill authorities refused to increase their wages. As a result of the strike, the work of the Entire mill had to be suspended and about 2,900 men are idle.

UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

THREE MORE COLLEGES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

A meeting of the Senate was held on Saturday, at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mr. F. B. P. Lory presiding.

The following proposition was agreed to without any discussion:

"That ...the maximum number of students fixed for the B.A classes of the Karnatak College, Dharwar, be raised from 130 to 200 for the Junior and Senior B.A. classes taken together during the remaining portion of the period for which the College is provisionally affiliated."

Prof. K. R. Kanitkar moved and Principal Paranjpye seconded the following which was adopted.

That the following regulation be *substituted* with immediate effect for regulation 2 in Science: The written portion of the Intermediate Examination in Science will be held annually at Bombay and Poona, commencing on the fourth Monday in March. The practical examinations will be held in Bombay after the conclusion of the written examinations.

ARTS COLLEGE AT AMALNER.

Dr. Harold Mann moved.

"That the Senate records its opinion that the Khandesh Education Society's Arts College at Amalner be affiliated provisionally to the University for three years from the 20th of June 1924 as a Second Grade College teaching the courses of study for the First Year and Intermediate Examinations in Arts, subject to the following conditions:—(1) The maximum number of students in the First Year Class shall be 100 and that in the Second Year Class 40. (2) The buildings now under construction be finished and the necessary equipment fully provided before June 1924 to the satisfaction of the Syndicate. (3) The question of a new satisfactory College building be taken up immediately, and such building be complete on plans approved by the Syndicate before the College has been in existence two years. (4) The science equipment for the students' own use be increased and made more adequate for the number of students for which the College is affiliated before the 1st of June 1924. (5) An annual report be made to the Syndicate as to the progress which has been made towards the construction of a College building considered satisfactory by the Syndicate."

The proposition was adopted.

COLLEGE AT NASIK.

The Senate also passed the following on the motion of Dr. Mann:

"That the Senate records its opinion that the Gokhale Education Society's Arts College at Nasik be affiliated provisionally to the University in the Faculty of Arts for a period of three years from the 20th of June 1924 as a Second Grade College (for the First Year and Intermediate Examinations in Arts,) subject to the following conditions:—(1) The maximum number of students in the First Year Class shall be 100 and that in the Second Year Class 75. (2) The building must be complete according to plans approved by the Syndicate before the College is opened and occupied by the College from the beginning. (3) The library and laboratory equipment must be completed to the satisfaction of the Syndicate before the College is opened. (4) There must be a stable income to the College of at least Rs. 6,000 a year, independent of fees and of the building fund, before the end of the first year after the College is opened. (5) The body controlling the College must be the Gokhale Education Society, or another body definitely constituted and legally registered."

On the motion of Prof. P. A. Wadia the following proposition was agreed to:

"That the Senate records its opinion that he Sind National College, Hyderabad, be affiliated provisionally to the University in the Faculty of Arts as a Second Grade College for three years from the 20th of June 1924 on condition that the College equips itself within that period to be raised to the status of a full grade College, and that unless this is done, further extension of the period of provisional affiliation will not be recommended: further, that the maximum number of students in the Second Year Class be the same as at present, viz., and that the maximum in the First Year Class be raised from 100 to 160 on condition that a Demonstrator in Physics is added to the teaching staff."

On the motion of Dr. N. A. F. Moos, the following was agreed with Principal Shah's amendment:

That the revised regulations and syllabus of studies for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering submitted by the Board of Studies in Engineering and approved by the Faculty of Science be *substituted* for the existing regulations and that the following dates be fixed for holding the Engineering Examinations under the old regulations for the last time and under the new regulations for the first time:—

F.E. Old regulations March 1924; New regulations March 1925; S.E. (Civil) Old regulations March 1925; New regulations March 1926; B.E. (Civil) Old regulations October 1926; New regulations March 1927; S.E. (Mechanical) Old regulations March 1925; New regulations March 1926; B.E. (Mechanical) Old regulations October 1926; New regulations March 1927.

On page 6 of the printed courses, in lines 9 and 13 from the bottom, after "Applied Mechanics" *add* "and Calculus" and in line 13 from the bottom, after "Surveying" *add* "and Astronomy".

FIRST CLASS CENTRAL PROVINCES TEAK.

The Imperial Gazetteer, Hoshangabad District (page 179,) says "The Teak of Rajaborari and Bori is the best in the Central Provinces." We own the Rajaborari Estate and are contractors for the Bori Range. The best teak of Central Provinces can therefore be had from us only. Logs and scantlings of all sizes available at moderate prices.

One inch planks, 3in. to 6in. wide, in stock lengths, about 2000 cubic feet available at a reduced rate of Rs. 3 to Rs 3/12/0 per cubic foot according to width, F.O.R. Timarni G.I.P. Railway.

For detailed particulars, write to:—

The MANAGER,

Rajaborari Estate Timber Depot.,

Timarni, G.I.P. Railway.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

ALL REDUCTION MOTIONS NEGATIVED.

NON-BRAHMIN M. L. C.'S ROLE

On Saturday at the Bombay Legislative Council, the official bench carried the day all throughout defeating the people's part, with the help of the non-Brahmins and the Sind Loyalists on almost all items. Mr. G. B. Pradhan's (Thana) motion to reduce by Rs. three lakhs the total demand under the heads of Jails and Convicts Settlements evoked a heated discussion and an appeal was made in the name of humanity and self-respect of India by many Hon. gentlemen to carry the motion as a mark of the Council's protest against the inhuman treatment meted out to the political prisoners but this appeal proved ineffectual. The Sindhi loyalists and the non-Brahmins surrendered their will to their official leader with the result that the motion was defeated by a large majority. Every one in the gallery who followed the speeches of Hon. gentlemen were convinced that the official bench would get a solid defeat, but in the end they miscalculated. Mr. Pahalajani, who is neither a Swarajist nor a Liberal, but a Independent, tried his best to impress upon the Mahomedans and non-Brahmins the necessity of supporting a motion like the one before them to vindicate India's self respect, but it appears, in spite of their giving him the assurance, they cast their votes with the Government.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The proceedings commenced with consideration on the motion of Mr. H. B. Shivdasani to reduce by Rs. six lakhs the total demand under the head of Administration of Justice amounting to Rs. 74,19,000.

Sir Maurice Hayward (the Home Member) in replying to the various criticisms of the previous day said the question of Coroner was under the consideration of the Government and steps are being taken to remove the present enactment. Outside Bombay, he said, generally this work was done by ordinary magistracy under the Criminal Procedure Code. Referring to the question of Honorary Magistrates, he said they were doing useful public work though he thought there was some scope for improvement. The question of selection of Honorary Magistrates was rather a difficult one but Government looked while selecting a candidate to his common-sense, public spirit and integrity. Replying to the remarks of some Hon. members in regard to the recruitment of low standard of Public Prosecutors he hoped to reorganize the system with a view to raising the standard.

The motion was negatived.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan (Thana) then moved a reduction by three lakhs total demand under the head of Jail and Convict Settlements amounting to Rs. 28,31,000.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City, South), in support of the motion said when people wanted money for nation-building departments, such as Medical, Relief, Sanitation and Education, etc. Government would invariably plead want of funds, but for building new jails and cells Government could find plenty of money. Perhaps, Government thought jail was a nation-building department. But he thought the foundation of the British Government in India was jails, so in order to strengthen the foundation the Government might be building more jails. Government may spend Rs. 25 lakhs instead of Rs. 2 or 3 lakhs for strengthening the foundation of British Government, but the people need not agree to against strengthening the foundation of British administration in India because Government will go on building jails one way or the other and if the House did not sanction the grant, the Government would take money themselves by framing one rule or the other. So the jails world continue to be built so far as the foundation of the British Government rested on the jail. The treatment meted out to the political prisoners in the jails, he said, was maddening, most-blood boiling and most thought-provoking. The treatment of political prisoners in Indian jails was a subject of discussion not in this country only, but even in the Mother of Parliaments and had been a spot on the British administration in India. There was an act in existence to prevent cruelty to animals and there was a special department to keep watch and prosecute the guilty cart-drivers for goading, ill-treating, over-working and under-feeding the animals, but nobody would prosecute for ill-treating, goading, over-working and under-feeding the political prisoners. This was a humanitarian question on which all parties, Brahmins or non-Brahmins, Mahomedans or Swarajists were one. He thought the political prisoners were more sincere, more honest and more self-sacrificing than any Hon. gentleman of the House. The political prisoners were a national asset and they were treated like ordinary criminals. Complaints of bed chains, double fetters, flogging, bad food and mixing of urine with water for political prisoners were heard so often. The code of honour demanded that a captive deserved some consideration at the hands of his captor, but no consideration was shown to the political prisoners who were like canaries in the hands of their English captors. So long, however, this system remained he thought it the duty of every self-respecting Indian, as a mark of protest to support the motion and throw away the item.

Mr. L. J. Mountford (Commissioner S. D.) said he had visited jails and he did not find the complaints referred to. The number of political prisoners was very small and they had to take into consideration the safety of a large population in the jails.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani (Surat) said political prisoners were treated harshly out of revenge. They were made to grind corn and were subjected to all sorts of humiliation. The idea of torture was to break the spirit of the political prisoners, but from his personal interview with the discharged political prisoners, he would say, that they came out stronger in spirit than broken down.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed (Poona) said political prisoners may be wrong or misled but certainly they did not belong to criminal classes. It was necessary, therefore, that they should be treated as first class misdemeanants.

Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri (Ahmedabad and Surat) in giving his personal experience of the jail administration of Ahmedabad said food of the political prisoners was always above mark. He gave an instance of Maulana Hasrat Mohani and said while he was in Ahmedabad jail he was given a spacious room which could not be had even at a monthly rental of Rs. 100. Maulana Hasrat Mohani, he said, would even refuse to clean wool and disobey orders. He was given besides 170 books to read. He, however, supported the motion not because of the treatment of the political prisoners but because nation-building department were starved.

Mr. G. K. Mavlanker (Ahmedabad) said the House did not sanction the full grant, perhaps another scene of the J. J. Hospital could be enacted and whereas in the J. J. Hospital patients were turned out in the cells the prisoners would be starved. He (speaker) was himself in the jail and he could vouch for the statements made by political prisoners from his own experience that the jails were not maintained for correction, but to break down the spirit of the political prisoners.

Mr. Nur Mohmed (Hyderabad) said his heart sank when he heard the speech of Khan Saheb Mansuri. An Indian prisoner whatever his caste or creed be, was a human being and should be treated with certain amount of self-respect.

UNWARRANTED ATTACKS.

Mr. A. Montgomerie (Secretary to Government, Home Department) said a distinguished prisoner like Mr. Gandhi recently gave testimony of two officers, viz., Mr. Jones and Col. Murray of the Yerawda Jail in regard to prison life. He thought the attacks on the jail administration were unwarranted.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayen (Ahmedabad) said Mahatma Gandhi was a saintly man and he would never make complaint against any one. Six months ago an application was made to the Government that Mahatma Gandhi was suffering from fever and he should be examined by medical men, but his request was not granted.

Sir Maurice Hayward (Home Member) said the total demand was required for jails which included jails for criminal tribes, juvenile offenders and ordinary criminals. He had endeavoured to ascertain the meaning of the word political prisoners and he found that in fact they were the persons attached under Section 124-A, I. P. C., or section 108, C. P. C. As a matter of fact very few of this class enjoyed Government's hospitality. Besides under Section 108, C. P. C., the sentence awarded was simple imprisonment which was not arduous in prisons. The political prisoners were treated much better than ordinary prisoners because they were educated people and knew their rights full well. Besides better class of men who were accustomed to high class life were lodged in special division which was very similar to that which was meant for gentlemen convicted of sedition in England. Referring to grinding, he said, the *chaki* was a light one which could be easily used by one person and a heavier one by two or three persons. He had used *chaki* himself in jail and found it easy work. Many prisoners wanted to work at *chaki* because they regard its use as an exercise. He (speaker) had seen Mahatma Gandhi in jail working on *chaki*. Mahatma Gandhi also worked on spinning wheel and cut on Khaddar, and it would interest any Hon. members who put on Khaddar to know that Government clothe all their guests in Khaddar made in jails. Referring to Visapur jail he said it was meant originally for ordinary labourer criminals 50 years ago. The total strength of the jail was 2,000 which is now reduced to 1,000. Order has gone to abolish the bell chain system and if it is not already discontinued it will be done so early.

The motion was defeated by 45 votes against 29.

Before the House rose for tea, Mr. M. R. Jayakar (Bombay University) enquired if the Hon. the Home Member would make a statement as to whether the police fired on the strikers at Curry Road on Friday by the order of a magistrate.

The Hon. the Home Member said he would make a brief statement when the House met again after the usual recess.

At 4-30 p.m., Sir Maurice Hayward said he had made enquiries and was informed that no magistrate was present at the time of the firing in self-defence. Magistrates were summoned later on.

Sir Maurice Hayward then read the correspondence that had passed between H. E. the Governor and the Mill-owners' Association on the subject of payment of wages for the month of January.

[The correspondence is reproduced elsewhere.]

Sir Maurice added that Government would come for sanction for reappropriation of required funds before the House.

Mr. S. S. Dev (West Khandesh) then moved omission of the item of Rs. 91,648 provided for the restoration of Mounted Police in Poona and East Khandesh districts.

It was stated in the explanatory note that in the recent dacoities in Gujerat it was found useful and the need for such men was keenly felt in these districts.

The motion was carried by 40 votes against 35.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani (Surat) then moved omission of the item of Rs. 1,05,769 provided for entertainment of additional establishment for detective work, training course and night passengers' guards on the railways in the Presidency proper and Sind.

Sir Lawless Hepper (Director of Development) said since recently crimes had increased enormously on the railways it was necessary to establish the staff.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar (Bombay University) said as the railways were the central subject, the Government of India should bear the expense.

The motion was negatived by 40 against 30 votes.

The Council then adjourned till 1-30 p.m. on Monday.

OBSTRUCTION PROGRAMME.

HOW TO CARRY OUT.

DIVERSE VIEWS

(By our Special Representative.)

DELHI, Mar. 7.

The National Party having decided to launch a programme of obstruction in view of Lord Olivier's unsatisfactory response, now remains for it to decide what actual form the obstruction should take during the next two weeks. This question would be easier if the Swarajists were in a majority themselves and could sweep the board completely. As it is, they have had parely with the Independent Members. Certainly situated as the Swarajists are even their policy would have had better chances of succeeding when they were united with the Independents in a single bloc than when divided into two groups. I am told that the credit of creating this Coalition goes to Mr. Jinnah, while I may add, parenthetically that the common belief outside Delhi that Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas also belongs to it, is not true. But the quarters which were enthusiastic about the Coalition have become increasingly cold towards it since its adoption of the obstruction programme. The actual form of obstruction is going to be discussed and decided at to-day's meeting of the Nationalist Party; but I doubt if wholesale rejection of the budget is feasible in the present circumstances. There are the Independents, I hear, who say that they are bound by their pledge only to support obstruction of the budget in March and are at liberty to resign from the National Party if the obstruction programme is carried too far. The legal elements as usual, is predominant in the Party and it wants to wriggle out of a mutual pact by breaking, if not the letter, at least the spirit of it. For example, I was old that some Independents understood the refusal of supplies to mean only some supplies while a lay mind would never dream of such subtlety. But the threats of some Independents to secede after the Finance Bill has been considered seems to have unnerved the Swarajists who are it appears anxious to come to some terms without sacrificing the essential parts of their programme. Of course, all Independents who oppose obstruction do not probably do so on the same grounds and I am sure, that while there are Independents who are opposed to obstruction *per se* like the Liberals, there are others who oppose its operation this year out of consideration for the new and sympathetic Labour Government. But the latter could be won over so perhaps the Swarajist leaders think by some reasonable compromise. There are, I hear, two parallel lines of policy advocated, one of which suggests the throwing out of some grants and abstaining from others, the abstention being mostly by the Swarajists, while the other involves reserving of a few grants and rejecting of the rest of the budget. I was told by a well-known member of the Swaraj Party that for the present the latter policy finds more favour, but the prophecy, of course, is risky since the Party itself has to make up its mind finally. Reserving some grants may be due to the fear that the bodies like the Aligharh and Hindu Universities would be starved. But if so, that is a flimsy ground since the Government cannot certify the whole budget and leave out only some institutions and departments. It will be asked, and not unjustly, how such a policy of concentration on some grants differs from the Liberal policy of 'Co-operate where you can and oppose where you must'. It must be admitted that here as elsewhere the Swarajist policy is different not in kind, but in degree from the Liberal one. The Swarajists will reject the grants not on their merits, but as a matter of policy. In the oft repeated journalese what they want, they say, is a political gesture and the moral effect will be the same whether the major portion of the budget is thrown out or whether the whole is rejected. Or else, they stand in danger of forfeiting their majority by provoking a strife and blunting the combative instincts of the new Assembly at the start.

BOMBAY PRIMARY TEACHERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad that your correspondent "Underdog" admits most of what I have said in my letter. The only doubt he has is as regards the taking of averages. When the average expenditure per pupil has gone up by three times within ten years, it is no use shutting our eyes to the fact. Regarding the concrete instance of waste of expenditure I gave, I would request 'Underdog' to visit the schools himself and find out for himself the waste that is going on there. The average of pupils is not 20 in that group of schools, but it comes to only 18 per cent, and taking 50 per cent as the usual attendance each teacher has to teach only nine pupils in a class on the average. Can we go on thus? I hope 'Underdog' admits the saving in rent also. He will admit also that we must have some standard and system on which to proceed. I would, if necessary, not impose my standard upon him, but let him propose one and proceed thereon. I dare say that in the Group of schools I mentioned as an instance, 'Underdog' will, if he calculates by his own test, and if he sees things with his own eyes, be able to find that the same number of pupils can be taught with the same efficiency and without inconvenience to any, within two-thirds the cost now incurred. He thinks that more than twenty students should not be taught in one class, especially in the first two primary standards. He will find that in the primary standards (lowest) there is the greatest number of pupils taught in each class, many more than the twenty assigned by him, and in the upper primary, the students are very much fewer in number per class.

'Underdog' wants to know what punishment is proposed by the Committee for the Secretary who was responsible for the unnecessary number of teachers. Well, it is understood that the Secretary's term of office is to come to an end within a month or so, and he may be allowed to retire quietly. In view of this I do not think, the question of punishment arises at all.

Let me request Underdog to pay a surprise visit to the group of schools I have mentioned, and he will come across many revelations. Let me assure 'Underdog' that we have all the same end in view, namely the extension of efficient education in Bombay, and for this purpose let us try to put the house in order so that no occasion may arise to send away the teachers, who poor as they are, have been giving their best to the cause of education in Bombay.

'Underdog' has to say something regarding Mr. Patel. He will grant that Mr. Patel is not the Committee, and the Committee cannot be held responsible for what he thinks wrong in Mr. Patel.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE WHO KNOWS."

A SEPARATE COURT AT ALIBAG.

OPPOSITION FROM PANVEL AND KARJAT.

The following letter has been addressed to the members of the Bombay Legislative Council by the President of a public meeting held at Panvel on the 3rd instant.

The citizens of Panvel in a public meeting assembled on 3rd March 1924 have unanimously resolved that there is no necessity of appointing a separate District Judge for Kolaba and if one is to be appointed, at least the Talukas of Panvel and Karjat, should not be included in the judicial district of Kolaba, and the President of the meeting is authorised to communicate the views of the citizens to the members of the Legislative Council before whom this question will shortly be placed for their consideration.

1. The Talukas of Panvel (including Uran Peta) and Karjat formerly formed part of the Thana District both for Revenue and Judicial purposes. About the year 1891 these two Talukas were handed over to the Kolaba District for Revenue purposes. At that time an assurance was given to the public that the right of trial by Jury will be preserved and all sessions cases from these two Talukas will be tried at Thana; and since that time upto now all sessions cases from these two Talukas are held at Thana with the aid of a Jury.

2. If now a separate Judge is given to Kolaba the people think that their vested right of trial by Jury in Criminal cases will be taken away.

3. Thana is highly convenient to the people of Panvel and Karjat. The people can attend to their court work and return home the same evening as there are better conveniences of communication much as motors and trains. But if Alibag is made the Headquarter of the District Judge, the people will have to spend three days for attending to the work in court and would be put to a great loss of time and money.

4. The people from these Talukas can secure better legal advice at Thana. But if a separate Judge is given at Alibag (Kalaba) they can hardly take a pleader from Thana or Bombay to Alibag to conduct important cases as they will have to pay his three days' fees. Thus justice will be denied to them in several cases—it being beyond the power of many to pay such heavy fees to pleader.

5. Alibag is surrounded by sea on all sides and approached only by steamer which starts once in the morning from Bombay. Thus the means of communication are troublesome and much time is also necessary to reach the place.

6. In 1921 when Government had decided to give separate Judge to Alibag, Panvel and Karjat Talukas were excluded from this judicial district and were retained in the Thana Judicial District. So even if it is found nesessary to give a separate Judge to Alibag, Panvel and Karjat should be kept in the Thana District as before.

7. There will not be sufficient work for the District Judge even if Panvel and Karjat are given to Alibag. About 70 per cent appeals field in the Thana District Court are from Courts situated in the Thana Revenue District and only 30 per cent appeals from the Courts in the Kolaba District. The total number of appeals would not exceed 100 in a year from Kolaba and if a Judge disposes 20 appeals in a month he will have no work after 5 months. There are hardly any miscellaneous applications from the Kolaba District. Thus public money will be practically wasted by giving a separate Judge to Alibag.

8. Some time ago a First Class Sub-Judge was at Alibag but as there were only a few suits before him exceeding Rs. 5,000 he was transferred and now only a Second Class Sub-Judge is posted. So in these days of retrenchment, Government should not spend money lavishly by appointing a District Judge and a First Class Sub-Judge when there is hardly any work for them.

9. If the people from Alibag, Pen and Roha are anxious to have a District Judge at Alibag, their desire can be satisfied by investing the Sub-Judge with appellate powers. The Mahad people to the best of our knowledge are not in favour of Alibag.

For some of the reasons mentioned above, it is hoped that members will oppose the grant in the budget for giving a separate District Judge to Kolaba.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD.

TO BE CONDUCTED IN GUJARATI

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, March 6.

The local Municipal Board has resolved to conduct its proceedings and keep its records in Gujarati. A member raised a point of order if this could be done under the Act but the President, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, ruled that it could be done.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 7th Mar. 1924

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 1 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.892 in.
Temperature of air		81.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer		73.9 "
Dew point		70.9 "
Relative humidity of Air		70 % "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air		88.6 "
Minimum " "		74.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WNW, SE, WNW, NNW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		miles 124

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 8.

S S Clan Macvicar, Turton, Durban.
S S Grelhead, Holt, Putbeck from Sea.
S S Varela, Halls, Basreh.
S S Fermoor, Pye, Port Soudan.
S S Vita, Grant, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

March 9th.

S S Seattle, Bell, Australia.
S S Empress of Canada, Robinson, Colobbo.
S S Dogra, Hartoch, Kobe.
S S City of Valencia, Williamson, Liverpool and Antwerp.

The following vessel began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Grelhead for Antwerp.

S S Clan Macvicar:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macvicar, 2950 tons, Captain Turton, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S S Grelhead:—The W and A Graham Coy's steamer Grelhead, 2602 tons, Captain Holt, put back from sea owing to some defects in wireless apparatus.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1931 tons, Captain C. J. Halls, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Basreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Fermoor:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Fermoor, 366 tons, Captain T Pye, arrived an harbour on Saturday from Port Soudan, with ballast.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Vita, 1954 tons, Captain W E Grant, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Empress of Canada:—The Ewart Latham Company's American Tourist steamer Empress of Canada, 12811 tons, Captain J. Robinson, sailed yesterday from harbour for Colombo, with the 300 American Tourists.

S S Dogra:—The M M and Company's steamer Dogra, 3281 tons, Captain L Hartoch, sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S City of Valencia:—The City Line steamer City of Valencia, 4539 tons, Captain W A Williamson, sailed yesterday from harbour for Liverpool and Antwerp, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, March, 10.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Sied.

2 Caledonia 3430 London 15/3, M M & Co.
3 Castalia 4083 Liverpool 12/3 Graham Co.
4 Cl. Kenneth 3158 N F, N F, J F & Co.
6 Trifels 3768 Hamburg 20/3 Graham and Co.
7 Ct Valencia 4538 L'pool 1073 K N Co.
8 Nippon 4015 Trieste 8/3 L Triestino.
11 Alps Maru 4862 Kobe, 12/3 O S Kaisha.
13 Dogra 3281 Japan 10/3 T M and Co.
15 Aquilea 4207 Genoa 15/3 L. Triestino.
16 Genoa 3990 Dunkirk 20/3 O S Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Bandra 1877, P Gulf, 12/3, M M & Co.
6 Hindoo 5167 K'chi 10/3 J F and Co.
9 Cl. Maebean 3082 C. Ports, N F J F & Co.
10 & 11 Mirzapore 4135 Kobe N.F. M M and Co.
12 & 14 Jeddah 2123 Jeddah 8/3, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Pasha 3196 Cal 12/3 T M and Co.
B Bengal Maru, 3231 Kobe, 18/3 N Y Kaisha.
C & E Hakadate Maru 5254 Japan 11/3 N Y Kaisha.
D & E Dunslaw 13 and 14/3 Graham and Co. Dunkirk 14/3 Graham and Co.
Piave 4634, N F, Graham and Co.
P Shuja 3112 Jeddah N.F. T M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.

Malwa due about 28th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

Narkunda due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 11th April Agent P and O S N Co.

Delta due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Caledonia due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Naldera due about 6th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

Malwa due about 13th June, Agents P and O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 27th June, Agents P and O S N Co.

China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mantua due about 11th July Agent P and O S N Co.

Caledonia due about 18th July, Agents P and O S N C.

Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Manela due about 10th March, Agent B I S N Co.

Domala due about 14th March, Agent B I S N Co.

Mashobra due about 28th March Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.

Elysia due about 12th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Calcutta due about 16th March, Agent K N Co.

Caledonia due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Karachi due about 26th March, Agent K N Co.

Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham and Co.

City of Paris due about 19th April, Agents K N Co.

Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Nagpore due about 9th April Agent, K N Co.

Clan Maclean due about 9th March Agent J F Co.

Circassia due about 11th May Agent W and A Graham Co.

Olympia due about 24th May Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Canterbury due about 18th May Agent K N Co.

Castalia due about 8th June Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Evansville due about 5th March, Agent K N Co.

Elyspia due about 22nd June, Agent W & A Graham Co.

City of Venice (not fixed) Agent K N Co.

City of Hongkong due about 16th June Agent K N Co.

City of Karachi due about 18th July Agent K N Co.

City of Cairo due about 28th July Agent K N Co.

City of Valencia due about 19th August Agent K N Co.

EXPORTS.

March 8.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—82 bales wool raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation Ld. 1150 cwt. bones sinews, Hollingshurst and Co. 57 bales wool raw, Bombay Co., Ld.; 15 bales wool raw, C. Ramsarup; 45 bales wool raw, V. Gomarsee; 68 bales wool raw, R. Virchand.

S S Castalia for New York:—150 cwt gum, D. Mawji and Co.

S S City of Genova for Dunkirk:—1000 cwt. poppy seed, Volkart Bros.; 1200 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 6,000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 1025 bales cotton, Volkart Bros 204 cwt gum, S Khetsee.

S S Fermoor for Dunkirk:—1000 cwt linseed Strass and Co.

S S Fermoor for Hull:—1000 cwt castor seed, Strass and Co. 11000 cwt rape seed, Strass and Co.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Height above Datum	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Height above Datum
		Mar. h. m.	ft. in.	Mar. h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	8	9 19	284	8 6 31	16 5
		12 34	275	18 28	17 3
S.	9	0 49	278	9 6 59	16 7
		13 8	261	18 59	17 7
M	10	2 17	26 5	10 8 38	17 9
		14 44	25 5	20 26	19 1
Tu.	11	2 4	25 8	11 8 24	17 7
		14 45	25 1	20 36	19 11
W.	12	2 31	26 1	12 8 58	18 1
		15 25	28 5	21 15	20 10
Th	13	3 5	24 11	13 9 42	18 8
		16 18	24 6	22 2	21 7
F.	14	3 50	24 3	14 10 46	19 1
		17 34	24 3		

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"BIG BROTHER" IN SIND,

"WORK FOR HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY-"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind,) Mar. 6.

Bi Amman and Maulana Shaukat Ali were presented with addresses by Karachi and Hyderabad Municipalities during their visit to these cities. The address from Hyderabad Municipality was a departure from such addresses of welcome, in as much as it dwelt upon the recent political occurrences such as shooting of Akali Jatha at Jaito and the Secretary of State's pronouncement The shooting was characterised as shocking which had convulsed the whole country and set the Indian mind ablaze for which the Akalis were entitled to the fullest sympathy of all India.

Referring to the Secretary of State's pronouncement it says that 26th of February will be the day of pain, shame and humiliation for the first Labour Ministry. The British Labour have declared again and again their abhorrence of Imperialistic doctrine and faith in the principle of self-determination. They have been making reiterating professions of good-will and sympathy for Indians but the rejection of the Round Table Conference in defiance of the expressed will of the country's representations will ever remain a serious blot on the Labour Party.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in replying exhorted the gathering to follow Mahatma Gandhi's lead and work for Hindu-Muslim unity.

Maulana Shaukat Ali later visited Mr. Bhurgi on his sick bed. He will address a public meeting this evening.

The party will then leave for Sukkur.

WILLINGDON HOSTEL IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 7.

H. E. Lord Willingdon opened this afternoon the Willingdon Hostel attached to the University Club in George Town. There was a large gathering of University students and distinguished persons to witness the ceremony. In performing the ceremony His Excellency made a short speech, expressing his delight in opening the institution associated with his name and paid a glowing tribute to the late Sir K. Shrinivasa Iyengar who took a great interest in the affairs of the Club and who was greatly instrumental for its existence.

The present hostel has been constructed at an expenditure of about one and a half lakhs of rupees and is designed to accommodate more than 150 students. Later in the evening His Excellency presided at the Annual Meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

PROSECUTION OF AMRITSAR EDITOR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Mar. 7.

Proceedings under Section 124A I.P.C. (sedition) have been started against Swami Onkaranand of "Onward". Consequently the case under section 108 C.P.C. against him was withdrawn. This new case is for the publication of a pamphlet styled "Akali Struggle." The case under section 108 agains Durgadas, publisher and Harisingh, printer of "Onward" continues. The former gentleman is already on bail.

In an appeal it has been enjoined on all Sikhs to contribute five pice each to the special fund started by the Parbandhak Committee.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 6.

In a press communique issued on the 22nd June 1923 the Government of India announced the institution of post-graduate courses for specialists in certain subjects at the Agricultural Research Institute and College at Pusa and stated that these courses would be confined to distinguished graduates of Universities or Agricultural Colleges and also to students who had undergone training in Agriculture and its allied branches in British Universities or in one of the recognised Agricultural Colleges and who possessed suitable qualifications. They have now decided to throw these courses open also to selected officers of the provincial Agricultural services provided they are fully qualified to take advantage of them and are recommended by the Government of the province in which they may be serving. The first course commenced on the 1st November 1923 and subsequent courses will commence from about the same date annually. Training will last for two years. Applications for further particulars regarding the courses fees chargeable etc. should be made to the Director and Principal, Agricultural Research Institute and College, Pusa. No guarantee of appointment to the Indian Agricultural Service is given to the officers who pass through the training successfully.

THE CASE OF MR. TURNER.

A VICTIM OF PTOMAIN POISONING.

Fortunately, unlike so many other victims of ptomain poisoning, Mr. Frank W. Turner did not die. But the results of his misfortune were serious enough. Interviewed at his home, 84 Allen Place, Hartford, Conn., Mr. Turner said:—

"For two months after ptomain poisoning had imperilled my life my system did not recover although I had medical treatment. My stomach would not digest food and I was often so dizzy that I almost staggered when I walked. I was constipated and suffered from flatulency and palpitation of the heart. Pains and sour risings troubled me after eating. I had no strength and felt weak all over.

"I had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills years before with good results and thought that they might help this condition, so I tried them. Soon I noticed that my stomach was better and the gas spells less frequent. My heart stopped bothering me. All the disagreeable symptoms disappeared. Now I feel good all the time."

No matter where you go, in America, Europe, Africa, Australia or Asia, you will hear the same thing about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—they are splendid as a remedy for stomach troubles and all maladies arising from impure watery blood or weak nerves. Your chemist sells them, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 per six bottles. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

RESOLUTION ON MAHOMEDAN APPOINTMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

A lively debate is expected at a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council to be held on the 22nd when non-official resolutions will come up for discussion. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mushraf Hossain (Liberal) will move a resolution urging that 80 per cent. of the appointments under Government of Bengal be given to Mahomedans till the number of Mahomedan officials in the employ of Government become 55 per cent. of the whole.

Mr. C. R. Das has given notice of an amendment that consideration of the above resolution be adjourned *sine die*.

PUNJAB COUNCIL

REVENUE MEMBER'S HEAVY DEMAND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 7.

The voting for Government's demands for grants began to-day in the Punjab Legislative Council. Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia, Revenue Member, moved that a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,07,000 be granted to the Governor in Council to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year ending 31st March 1925 in respect of land revenue. Notice of as many as ninety-one amendments has been given by the various non-official members to the demand and about forty of them had been disposed of to-day and a cut of Rs. 1,94,844 has been effected mainly from travelling allowances and Survey and Settlement establishment when the Council adjourned till Monday.

U. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, March 7.

In to-day's meeting of the United Provinces Council the business on the agenda was the introduction and consideration of the three tax Bills extending the operation of taxation measures passed last year. The Finance Member, however, postponed the introduction of the Bills in view of the conditional promise by Sir Basil Blackett of remitting the provincial contribution to the extent of thirty lakhs. In the event of this remission being granted the tax Bills will not be put before the Council at all.

The Legislative Council adjourned till Monday next.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION BUDGET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

The Calcutta Corporation Budget for the next year, though a surplus one showing a closing balance of over 23¾ lakhs, included a loan of 5½ lakhs for repayment of the old loan which will fall due during the year. In addition to this a loan of Rs. 1,28,13,000 is required for new works and for carrying out works already on hand.

ACHARYA ROY AT ATRAI

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ATRAI, March 7.

Acharya Roy visited the relief camp at Talora and stayed here two days. With the approach of spring, malaria is disappearing and a large number of spinners is now regularly at work. The outturn of yarn is increasing. Arrangements are being made to induce the local weavers who are badly off to make khadi with the yarn and they are taking to it kindly as there have been some stray cases of small pox. The hospital doctor attached to the Atrai centre visited this place to have some people vaccinated. The daily attendance of patients at Atrai is on an average 35.

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Mrs. E. Crowe, of Whitehorse Road, Croydon, writes:—"I am pleased to tell you that the small tin of ointment you sent to me at Ventnor, has proved a complete success, my hearing is now quite normal, and the horrible head noises have ceased. The action of this new remedy must be very remarkable, for I have been troubled with these complaints for nearly ten years, and have had some of the very best medical advice together with other expensive ear instruments all to no purpose. I need hardly say how very grateful I am, for my life has undergone an entire change."

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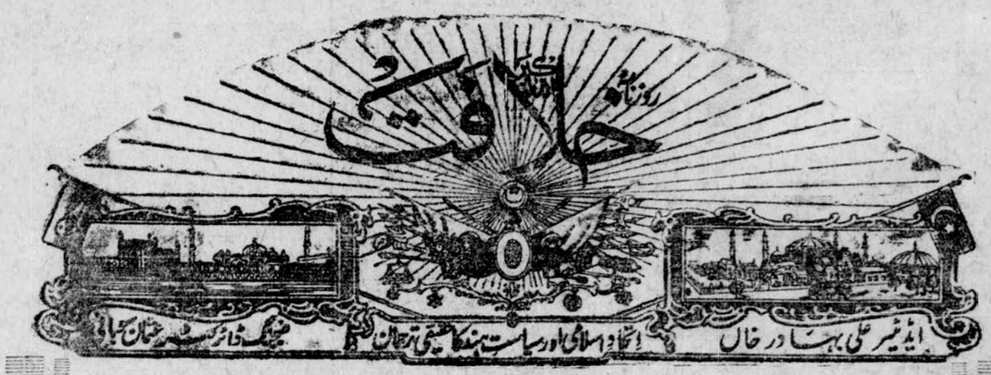

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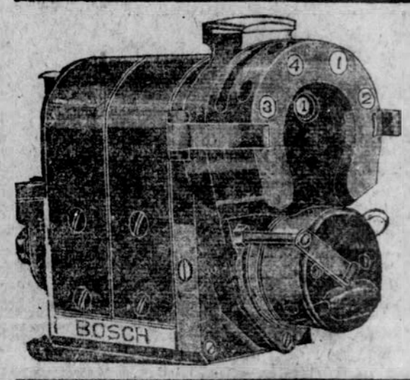

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.